Death and Obsequies of Frederick Douglass, pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 8.

THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 7.
NUMBER 9.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, MARCH 2, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.
SINGLE COPY, 6 MONTHS, 85 CENTS; 1 YEAR, $1.50

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FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

BY A. M. HODGES, BROOKLYN, N. Y. FEB. 21, '95.

Frederick Douglass, great and grand,
  The foremost advocate of right;
The noblest Negro in the land,
  A pioneer in freedom's fight.

One of the few who dared to face
  The bondage fiend, in days of yore;
Who helped blot out the land's disgrace,
  Is touched by death, and is no more.

He lived his fondest dream to see,
  Before his useful life was done,
He lived to see his people free,
  And bask himself in freedom's sun.

Great are the men who great things do;
  For deeds he did for race and state,
Will place his name among the few,
  We must revere as truly great.

As long as there remains a trace
  Of Afric blood that can be seen,
So long will members of his race
  In memory keep him fresh and green.

The Negro father will take pride
  To sit beside his family fire,
And call his children to his side
  To tell them of this noble sire.

His deeds will bright and brighter grow,
  A household word will be his name;
And future generations know,
  The story of Fred. Douglass' fame.

Tears of copious grief we shed,
  Standing by our hero's bier;
Peace to the ashes of the dead,
  If lost to sight, remembrance's dear.

Douglass! with the noble brave
  Of abolitionistic time—
"Rest thee, there is no prouder grave,
  Even in thy own proud clime."

PREPARING FOR EASTER.

A Calisthenic and Dramatic Company—Society Notes, Etc.

Fayetteville, Ark., Special.

Rev. Seth Neal, former pastor of St. James M. E. Church, is located this year in VanBuren, Ark. Rev. B. J. Griffin, our new pastor, has arrived, accompanied by his bride The Baptist church is flourishing through Rev. B. F. Berry and Rev. Simpson. The financial workers were Mattie Vaughn, Emma Vaughn, Perry Smith, Jeff Neal, Melissa Walker, Charley Richardson, Hattie Trout, Emma Smith, Abram Vaughn, Annie Funkhouser, Gertrude Trout, Robert Walker, Pearl Mosby, Nora Walker, Minnie Mosley, Susie Manuel, Clara Manuel, Josh Gaines; total amount raised, $4 90. Mr. J. L. Dickson, cashier of the Mcilroy Banking Company, committed suicide not long since.

The Nashville University Students rendered their program at the opera house on the 18th. to the largest audience of the season.

A calisthenic and dramatic company was organized on the night of the 12th by Mr G. H. Hill. The company is composed of thirty-six members, and will render its first program in the opera house in April. Miss Essie Thompson is leader in drill No. 1; Miss Cora M, S. Patterson, No. 2; Mr. W. D. Evans, No. 3. Miss Fannie Walker will lead in the Delsartean Pantomimes. Miss Lealia Cravens will be the leader in the Floral March and Drill. An attractive feature of Easter will be the "Easter Wreath," rendered by the above club, assisted by the choir. The "Easter Wreath" exercises will be conducted by Miss Jennie McCullough on the night of April 14, at St. James M. E. Church. Do not fail to patronize Mr. J. F. Gilliland when wanting groceries of any kind. Mr. Gilliland is liberal in patronizing any enterprise tending to the elevation of the race.

Mrs. Peel took care of the Nashville University Students. The entire city welcomes Rev. B. J. Griffin and wife, but there is one thing needful, Bro. Griffin, The Freeman. The city was shocked to hear of the death of Hon. Frederick Douglass.

Barred by the Pastor.

Helena, Ark., Special,

The following were delegates to the Little Rock convention: Dr. J. W. O. Marquess, M. G. Turner, J. N. Donohoe, S. P. Harris, Rev. E. C. Morris. The Y. P. L. S. rendered quite an interesting program on last evening. Discussion "resolve that Negroes should celebrate George Washington's birthday. Affirmative won. Mrs. Courtney Taylor is in West Helena. Rev. A. H. Miller is acting superintendent of the S. B. S. S. J. S. Drew has gone out of the barber business. The New Choir of the S. B C. sung Sunday morning last. R. A. Anderson and Peter Ezell as base and tenor. The Director Anthony Langston is debarred on account of not being in sympathy with the pastor,

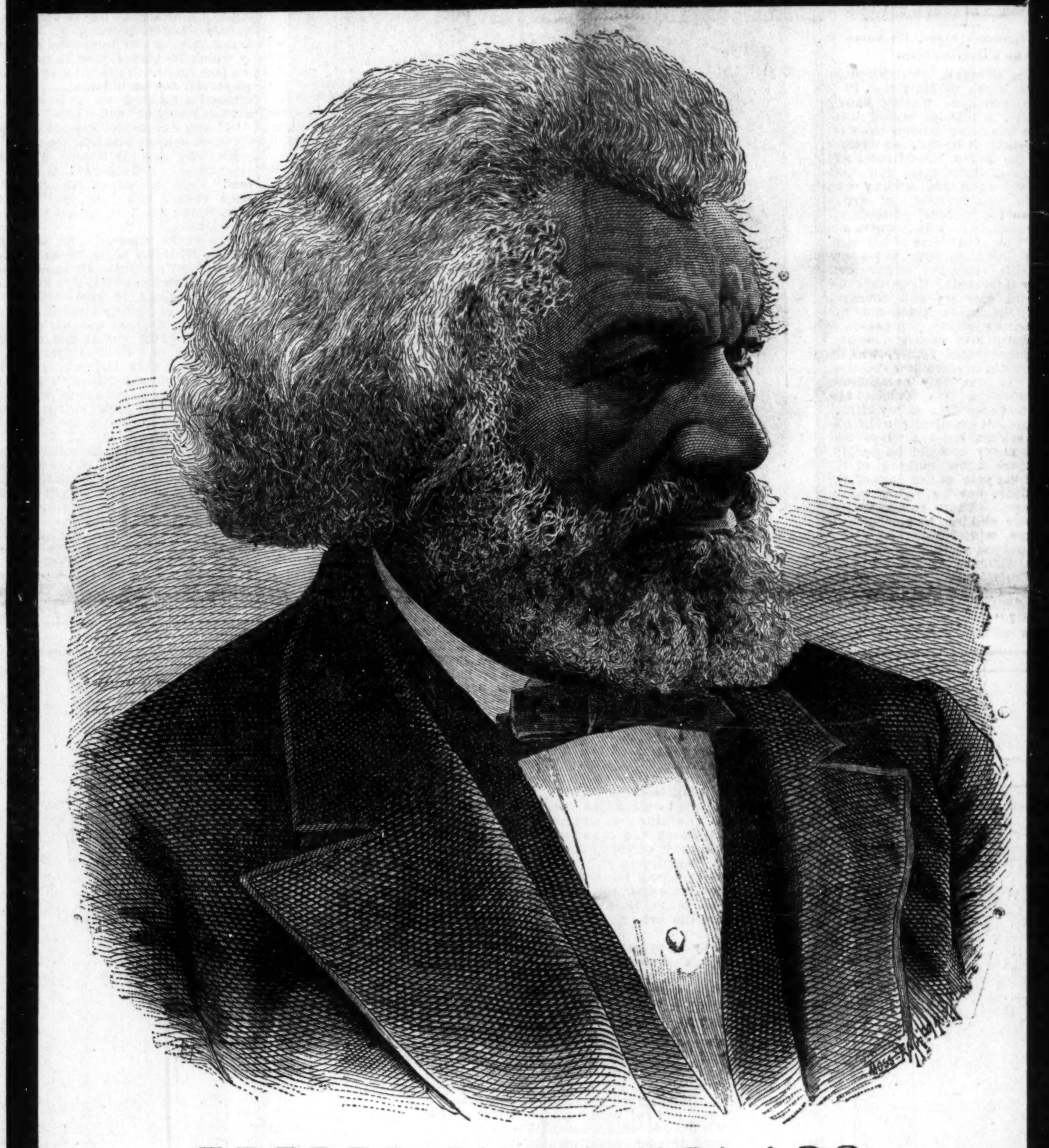
The news that Douglass, the great sage of the Negro race, was dead was a great blow. There were memorial services held here on the day of the interment of Mr. Douglass. Thursday evening the 21st delegates were elected to attend the State convention at Little Rock to lay before the legislature the grievances of the Negro of the State. Rev. Smith's letter to Bishop Turner published in The Freeman has had a discouraging desired effect. Many now speak of Mexico. D. W. Ellison is up again. An injunction was gotten out to prevent elder Gibson from preaching, but it failed. At the Colored City school, Friday 22nd, Prof. Avant his teachers, and pupils planted trees. The Peabody memorial exercises were quite a success.

What They are Doing.

Chapel Hill, Tex., Special.

We have two colored barbers, Mr. H. Fletcher and Mr. Henry Mays; one butcher, Mr. Cam Fair, who is worth about $8,000; two colore grocery dealers, Mr. James Brown and Willian Rogers; two churches, A. M. E. and Baptist. three secret societies, Masonic, Oddfellows and Farmers' Alliance; three carpenters, Hilry Myers, George Washington and Lum Balding; two brick masons, Wm. Whitfield and Hilarc Sanders. Mr. A. Bryan, Lum Balding, Jack Pearce, Silas Tique, Mrs. Shaw, Wash Roberson, Rev. A. S. Sledge, Laurence Blunt, James Jones and others own from 50 to 100 acres o land, worth from $25 to $30 per acre. We have two colored schools, Baptist and Methodist. Prof. Sublett teaches the latter and Miss Julia Sledge the former. We have two blacksmiths. Mr. Gill Williams and Mr. Dock Haywood. Mr. Shelby Hammonds died and was buried by the Oddfellows. Mr. D. Whitney, another old citizen and member of the Baptist church died last week.

M. T. R.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

BORN 1817. DIED FEB. 20, 1895.

"How is this strong staff broken; this beautiful rod."—BIBLE.

In an estimate and reflection upon the life work of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, made some years ago by W. Allison Sweeney, then but an occasional contributor to THE FREEMAN, he wrote:

"Will free and unstinted justice be done him until life's labors are ended and garbed in the trappings of the tomb, the sorrows of a world awaken us to our immeasureable loss? Cast in a giant mold, a great soul, he approaches his travails end. For nearly sixty years he has stood between his people and the fierce hate and oppression of ignorance and fanaticism, but never once has he lost his bearing or been untrue to his unquenchable mission. Friends have misunderstood him, his own race has persecuted and reviled him, but his noble leonic soul without complaint has 'kept due on to the Hellespont, through the breakers, over and beyond them.' Rare figure, great evangelizer."

Editorially, THE FREEMAN of November 17, 1894, under the caption "Some Great Negroes," said:

"What can we say of Frederick Douglass, the shaggy, lion-faced Tribune of his people, that has not been said, and wrote, and thought a thousand times before? His fame cannot be augmented nor his great career discounted. The one foolish Afro-American who of all the world attempted it by compiling a Negro narrative euphoniously termed a History, which gave him but a shadowy recognition, made a most pitiable spectacle of himself. In point of years of brilliant, able, consecrated effort for his race, employing as his weapon a brand of oratory, wit, logic, persuasion, that for over a half century has passed current in two hemispheres with the best efforts of the completest equipped minds of any race, he has had many followers, but in the general estimate of mankind, regardless of race, time or period, he has had no equal. In the averaging up of what constitutes all around greatness, he is, we repeat again, perhaps the solitary exception—the ONE GREAT NEGRO."

Within the last week the spectacle of universal grief and panegyric aroused at his death, the people of two continents, of all races and persuasions, politically and religiously, vieing with each other in tributes of praise and exaltation, maintains us in the sentiments re-expressed above. A great Negro, yes, but a GREATER MAN, has lain down his work.

> "Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
> Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle,
> Under whose shade the ramping lion slept;"
>
> * * * * * *
>
> "His tongue is now a stringless instrument."

Dead! say you, gentlemen; dead, say you all? Then what poor blind mortals ye be! Dead? Alive! for ever more in worlds of higher mysteries far away.

DOUGLASS DEAD?

BY F. B. COFFIN, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., FEB. 21, '95.

Across the nation's broad domain,
On every hill, and every plain,
Peals out the muffled, sad refrain,
    That Douglass is dead.

O no, not dead! for every heart
In every state must surely start
As freedom's great, uprising mart,
    If Douglass is dead!

And far across the deep, blue sea,
Those nations that love liberty,
Their minds will be a mournful lea,
    For Douglass' death.

Once freedom's great, uprising host,
From Maine to California's coast,
Of this great man could truly boast,
    And now he's dead!

In every heart of all the race,
He'll ever have a sacred place,
His name can never be erased,
    He is not dead!

He's with Lincoln, John Brown, Grant,
With Bishop Payne and Price he chants,
With such surrounding host we can't
    Say he is dead!

THE CURSE UPON THE NEGRO.

What He Needs and Must Strive for—A Word for Bishop Turner.

EDITOR THE FREEMAN:

Christ came to consecrate, and yet that truth has been revised and amended so much by the white race that there is not much confidence to be attached to what they say is God's will for man to man. Let us see. Since Abraham told the King of Egypt that his white wife was his sister, God seems to have had an eye on that people that the sun looks upon. That same difference that can be traced to Abraham and Isaac has grown to be a blasphemous sin in this country. The white race has worked and raped the black slaves so long that the black race is getting so nearly white, it keeps the white man busy to keep in mind which is the "nigger" and which the other. If one of his children happens to be seen casting sheep's eyes at one of his "niggers," the next thing is the rope.

The mixing has been by the white man by force and not by love. The first love is man to God, the second man to woman. We see, then, the terrible condition we are in, and the only remedy is to number the colored men and women of the South; find the difference. Then number the white women and men. Then put your weights and balances to work to see if it will solve the Negro problem. There is no use talking about this white race christianizing Africa, or any other country. Follow their tracks from the Holy Land, and you find the people whom they claim to have christianized with more bastards than when they found them. You will find a hundred colored women bearing children for white men to one white woman bearing a child for a colored man. The true balance then must be by the perfect love of the white woman and colored man, until God is pleased to stop the slaughter in this country. Those hard-hearted Christian hypocrites, of fair speech, money and wealth have had this country in tow so long that they begin to think that they are infallible. The more considerate and repenting portion set their heads and hearts to appease the wrath of God, and thus brought about emancipation. Yet through the old color sin, they have been so long asleep, that the flying Angel of Woe has been heard across the blue waters, where millions of the dark children have been buried from slave ships, followed by the voice of Christ saying, "Sleep on and take your rest."

Bishop Turner is like a strong eagle—building his nest on high—and the dark children of both continents will yet call him blessed. Colored men must avoid white women save as wives, and thus help to cleanse the race by raising loving children. Let them form a moral fund to receive the spare change they squander on white flirts, and in one years time that fund would be large enough to start one of the largest publishing houses in this country, a ship line worth a million dollars, or a national institute to educate the youth of America and Africa, training them up together. What we need is land, gold, silver and friendship.

JACOB S. ANDERSON.

Mattoon, Ill.

Old and Respected Citizen Dead.

Georgetown, S. C., Special.

Friday Bossord, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of our city, died Saturday, the 16th, ult., in his 73d year. He was said to be worth about $3,000. The general expression is that a good man has left us. The sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. W. P. Carolina. He leaves a wife, two daughters and one son, H. K. Bossord. Prof. Peter G. Ford, of Charleston, S. C., has charge of the new band. Miss M. M. Roberson has closed her school in Sampit. "Richard Allen Day" collection was $60. Georgetown Union Lodge No. 2555, G. U. O. of O. F., has a new set of regalia.

Movements of People.

Toronto, Ark., Special.

Miss Adline Hardie and Miss Delphia Hardie were guests of Mrs. P. R. Wells on the 17th. Mrs. P. R. Wells went to the country on the 18th. Mrs. Emer Wells is better. Mrs. Bab Hardie visited Pine Bluff the 19th. Rev. G. W. Mitchell, of Varner was in town the 20th. Mrs. James Polk visited Pine Bluff the 20th. C. S. Sneed went North on the 20th on legal business. Mrs. Mary Ann Lee moved in our city on the 20th. Mrs. Lee is the sister of J. W. Banks. Mr. William Dane is improving.

I cannot * * * * feel that I have lived in vain.—Douglass.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS

Dead!—Taken Suddenly Ill; Death Came to Him

Quickly, February 20th, About the Hour of 7 p. m.

Unconscious When the End Came, Despite the Presence of Medical Aid.

REMINISCENCES, INCIDENTS,

In His Great Career—First Experience Learning to

Read and Write—His Relations with John Brown—Offices he Held—Press Notices —Legislative Action on His Death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21—Frederick Douglass died at 7 o'clock last night at his residence in Anacosta, a suburb of this city, of heart failure. His death was unexpected, as he had been enjoying the best of health. During the afternoon he attended the convention of the women of the United States, now in progress in this city, and chatted with Susan B. Anthony and others of the leading members, with whom he has been on intimate terms for many years. When he returned home, he said nothing of any illness, though he expressed himself as being a little exhausted from the climb up the stairs leading from the street to his house, which is on a high terrace. He sat down and chatted with his wife about the women at the convention, telling of various things that had been said and done. Suddenly he gasped, clapped his hand to his heart and fell back unconscious. A doctor was hastily summoned and arrived within a very few moments, but his efforts to revive Mr. Douglass were hopeless from the first. Within twenty minutes after the attack, the faint motion of the heart ceased entirely, and the great ex-slave statesman was dead.

The news of the death of Mr. Douglass reached the National Council of of Women during the evening session. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the council, announced it to the audience as follows: "A report, as unwelcome as sad and solemn, has come to us of the sudden and most unexpected death of Frederick Douglass The news cannot be received with silence by the council. That historic figure which individually and intellectually was the symbol of the wonderful transition through which this generation has lived, has been with us in our council during both of our sessions to-day. When he arrived, an escort was directed to conduct him to the platform. We felt that the platform was honored by his presence. I am sure there was no divided sentiment on this subject, although we have here women whose families are related to all political parties of our country and connected by ancestry with both sides of the great question. It is surely to be regarded as a historical coincidence that this man, who embodied a century of struggle between freedom and suppression, spent his last days as a witness of the united efforts of those who have come from so many different places and along such narrow avenues to formulate some plan for the new exposition of freedom in the ranks of women to the world, to society and to the state"

Arrangements For the Funeral.

Arrangements are making for the funeral services of the late Frederick Douglass, but have not yet been concluded. It is probable that the burial will take place in Mt. Hope cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., where the family has a lot, in which repose the remains of a daughter of Mr. Douglass, who died at the age of eleven years. The superintendent of the cemetery has been telegraphed to respecting the matter, and a response is expected later in the day. Mr. Douglass' first wife and one son are buried in Graceland cemetery, on the outskirts of this city, but burials has since been discontinued at this cemetery. Funeral services will be held in this city, and will take place at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, the fashionable Negro church of the city. The Rev. Dr Jenifer is the pastor.

It is the opinion of several physicians, who were called in by the family, that death was due to apoplexy but this fact has not yet been definitely determined.

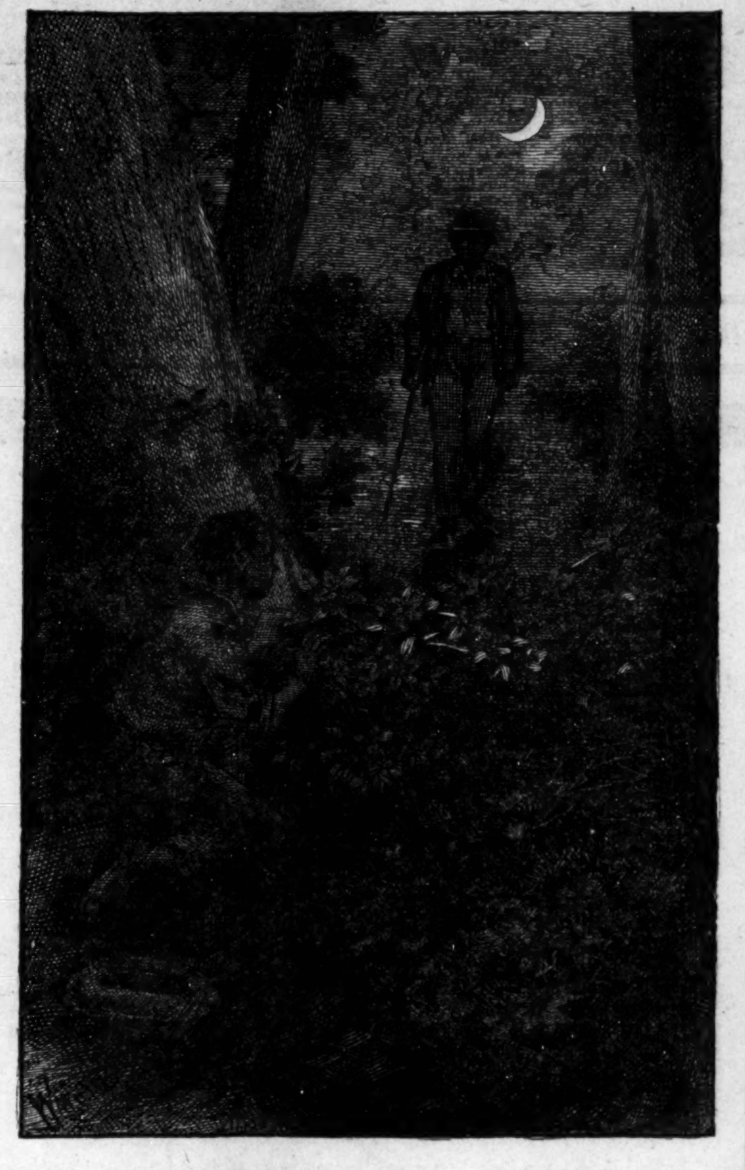
DOUGLASS' EVENTFUL CAREER.

From an Ignorant Slave, He Came to be a Famous Man.

Frederick Douglass was born upon the eastern shore of Maryland, in a half-famine-stricken district known as Tuckahoe, a district which in the olden time was noted all over the state for the sterility of its soil, the wretchedness of its Negro inhabitants, and the profligacy, slovenliness and dissipation of the white men, who, by some inscrutable dispensation of Providence, were for a time permitted to lord over them as their owners and masters. The exact date of his birth Frederick Douglass did not know. As to who his father was he has never been fully informed. Upon this subject he could only say with touching pathos: "Genealogical trees did not flourish among slaves. A person of some consequence among freemen, sometimes designated father, was literally abolished in slave law and slave practice. It was only occasionally that an exception was found to this system. As to the time of my birth," he continued, "I am equally indistinct Indeed I seldom knew a slave who could tell exactly how old he was, for slave mothers knew nothing of the months of the year or the days of the month. There was no family record among them. They measured the ages of their children by spring-time, harvest-time, winter-time and planting-time, and naturally, little by little, even these designations became obliterated. From certain events which subsequently occurred, however, I am led to believe that I was born about the year 1817."

Douglass generally believed, however, that his first master, a white man, was his father, and his mother a slave.

One of his earliest sorrows was his forced separation from his grandmother, who had reared him. Then, with a company of other slave children, he was placed under the care of a sort of universal relative known as "ole Aunt Kate." It was the duty of this woman, a black virage, Mr Douglass afterward called her, to deal out to the children under her care, the corn-meal and scraps of bacon, which almost exclusively constituted their food. For some unaccountable reason she took a violent dislike to the child "Fred.," and he has since related that because of her hostility to him he was frequently almost upon the verge of starvation. Regarding this time in his life he wrote in his memoirs: "Want of food was my chief trouble the first summer at my old master's. Oysters and clams would do very well with an occasional supply of bread, but in the absence of bread they soon failed. I speak but the simple truth when I say that I have often been so pinched with hunger that I have fought with the dog, old 'Meg,' for the smallest crumbs that fell from the kitchen table, and have been glad when I won a single crumb in the combat. Many times have I watched the waiting-girl when she went to shake the table-cloth, to get the crumbs and small bones flung out for the cats. The water in which meat had been boiled was as eagerly sought for by me. It was a great thing to get the privilege of dipping a piece of bread in such water, and the skin taken from rusty bacon was a positive luxury."


DOUGLASS—Hiding in the bush when a youth, the result of friction at the 'big house.'

His Early Experiences.

It was while living in this way, almost starved, cruelly beaten every day and forced to work in the fields, that Douglass first became a hater of that institution which kept his people in bondage. His book tells of the horrible cruelties and tortures that were practiced upon the slaves about him, their efforts to escape and the subsequent killing of many of them for the attempt. His description of these things, along with that given in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," aroused the people of the North as much as any other thing perhaps to the evils and horrors of slavery.

Surrounded by such terrible scenes the boy passed what he believed to have been about three years, and then, when, according to his best recollection, he was about ten years old, a happy change occurred in his situation. By the orders of his master he was sent to Baltimore to live with a relative's family. His new master, and particularly his mistress, proved at first to be very kind and warm-hearted people. They owned no slaves of their own, and had not been under the degrading influence which seemed almost to belong to such proprietorship. The lady of the house was a religious woman in more senses than that of church-going, and under her care the boy of quick intelligence and really remarkable natural ability rapidly gained much useful information, and quickly developed many qualities, which, under other circumstances would doubtless have lain dormant. It was in this new home that Frederick Douglass learned to read, so laying the foundation for that better education which in the years afterward made him a marked man, not only among his own people but among all the citizens of this country. His mistress once said:

Learning to Read and Write.

"He is getting on so rapidly that I soon expect to have him reading the Bible"

"What!" cried her husband, almost in consternation, "are you teaching that nigger to read?"

"Yes," she said, amazed at his tone, "as I tell you and he is getting along nicely."

"He must get along no further," was the peremptory response of the master of the house, and then he continued by explaining to his wife that it was not only unsafe and impolitic to teach slaves to read, but that it was actually unlawful to do so. In conclusion, he said, and the words sank deep into the heart of the little black boy who heard them:

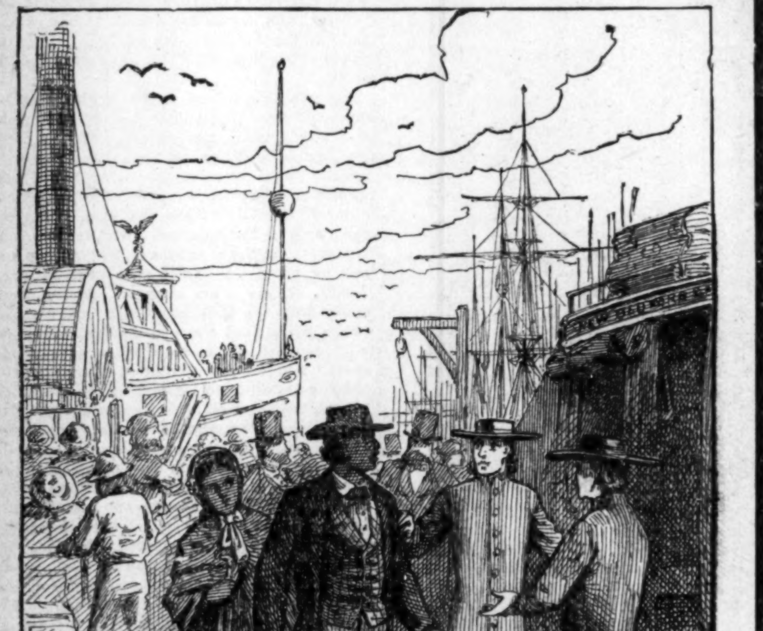
"If you give a nigger an inch he will take an ell. Learning would spoil the best one of them in the world. If you would teach that boy to read the Bible, there would be no keeping him; such knowledge would only do him harm—at any rate, could only make him discontented and unhappy. Besides, if you teach him to read, he would soon after want to write, and when he had acquired that accomplishment the next thing he would do would be to run away."

Obedient to the wish of her husband, Fred's mistress after this lecture not only refused to assist him in learning to read, but threw every obstacle in the way of his acquiring such knowledge unaided. But all her efforts were without avail. The boy had learned the alphabet—he had received the inch, and soon demonstrated that he intended to take the ell. He was determined at all hazards to learn to read. By some means he secured a Webster's Spelling Book, and with this constantly by him whenever he was sent into the street upon an errand, he, by the help of a number of white boys with whom he had struck up an acquaintance, continued his spelling lessons So, little by little, he learned to read By a no less slow and laborious process he learned to write.

How He was "Broken."

Douglass remained in Baltimore until his sixteenth year. Then, suddenly, because of the death of his owner, he was sent to St. Michael's a small village on the eastern shore, Maryland His new master, a relative of his former owner, into whose possession he came by inheritance, professed to be an exceedingly pious man; was, indeed, continually prating of religion, and engaged in what he delighted to call "bringing souls to Jesus." Despite all his religion, however, and his desire to save souls, he was, as Mr. Douglass remembered him, one of the meanest, cruelest, and most pusillanimous of men. The young slave resented the treatment to which he was subjected, and his master sent him to a man named Covey to be "broken." Here he was beaten until he was almost dead, time and time again, and made to work like a beast of burden He escaped, was sent back, and the barbarities were renewed. One day, he could stand it no longer, and he turned on Covey and gave him a terrible whipping.

It was after this that Douglass made his escape from slavery, and after many hardships reached Philadelphia in safety. Thence he went to New York, and afterward to New Bedford Mass., where he worked at ship building. But by the working classes about the ship-yards he was made to feel plainly that he was an unwelcome intruder. Still he struggled on against injury and insult, the knowledge that he was at least a free man supporting him through many trials. This sort of life he continued for some years, and little by little his condition improved. His marked intellectual ability, and his power as a public speaker and writer on topics connected with slavery brought him into communication with Garrison and many of the other advanced advocates of the emancipation movement, and they were all glad to recognize in him a man worthy of esteem and admiration. Still his every day life continued to be most disagreeable, and at last having saved a little money and having renewed reasons to fear that he might be recaptured and sold as a slave into the far South, he made up his mind to go to England. He had traveled throughout that country making speeches, and was well received


DOUGLASS—Making his way North—Quaker friends greeting him.

In the year 1846 a number of Douglass' friends in this country subscribed enough money to purchase his freedom from his old master, and with a certificate of this, he was able to travel about unmolested.

Douglass and John Brown.

The exact connection which Frederick Douglass had with the scheme of John Brown was long a matter of some mystery. Douglass knew Brown exceedingly well, and thoroughly sympathized with his original scheme, which was simply to run off slaves, and to make slave property insecure by such means, but had in it no suggestion of insurrection. When Douglass found, however, that this original plan was to be abandoned, and that Brown had determined to capture Harper's Ferry, he visited him at Chambersburg, Pa., two weeks before the outbreak, and by every means in his power tried to dissuade him from his mad undertaking.

The last interview which Douglass had with Brown and Kagal, his "Secretary of War," occurred in the middle of the night at the stone quarry on the river bank, near Chambersburg Brown, already suspected and watched by the authorities, dared not enter the town, fearing that his presence might lead to the seizure of the arms and ammunition for the use of his followers, which he had collected near at hand. Again, at that meeting, with every forcible expression that he could command, Douglass tried to withhold his friend from making the attack upon Harper's Ferry, which he contemplated. But Brown was not to be moved. In reply to all Douglass' arguments he said, simply:

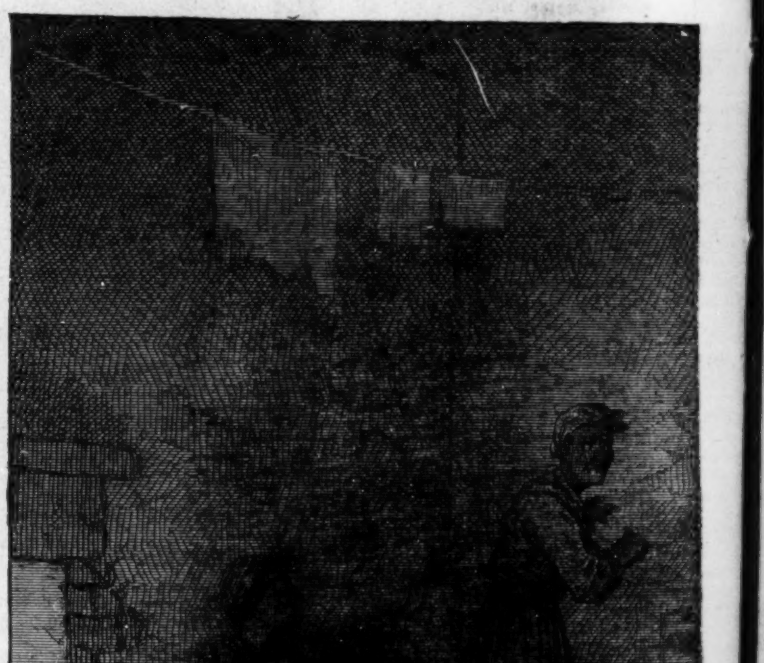
"If we attack Harper's Ferry, as we have now arranged, the country will be aroused and the Negroes will see their way clear to liberation. We'll hold the citizens of the town as hostages, and so holding them can dictate our terms. You, Douglass, should be the first to go with us."

"No, no," replied the latter, "I can't agree with you, and will not go with you. Your attempt can only result in utter ruin to you and to all those who take part in it, without giving any substantial aid to the men in slavery. Let us rather go on with our first plan of the underground railroad, by which the slaves may be run off to the free states. By that means practical results can be obtained. From insurrection nothing is to be expected but imprisonment and death."

"If you think so," replied Brown, "it is, of course, best that we part."

He held out his hand. Douglass grasped it. "Good-bye! God bless you!" they exclaimed, almost in the same breath, and then, parting forever, were soon lost to each other in the darkness.

Two weeks afterward, on the night of Oct. 17, 1859, while he was lecturing in Philadelphia, Douglass heard of the attack upon Harper's Ferry and its result; heard of how bravely the little band of insurgents had fought; how they at first conquered, and how in the end utter defeat and ruin had fallen on them. Further than this, he was assured that the whole country had been aroused by Brown's attempt, and that all those connected with him, even in the most remote degree, were in danger of imprisonment, if not of death. The day after this first information reached him, he was informed that numerous letters of his had been found in John Brown's traveling bag and that he was liable at any moment to arrest. Later in the day he was informed by a friendly telegraph operator that dispatches of a threatening character in regard to him were already passing over the wires, and that a drag-net was to be thrown out over the whole country into which all those in any way connected with Brown were to be cast. Being assured that this information was reliable, he hurriedly left Philadelphia and went to Rochester, to secure or destroy numerous papers regarding the Brown movement which were in his possession. He had hardly reached his home when a number of his stanchest friends came about him, and, while assuring him that, if necessary, armed resistance would be made to his arrest, advised him that it would be for the best interests of all concerned for him to leave the country for a time. He did so, going to Canada, and ultimately to England, by way of Quebec. He was just in time A few hours after his flight, United States marshals appeared in Rochester to apprehend him, and subsequently, as he discovered many years later, a requisition was made for his arrest by the Governor of Virginia. He did not return to this country until all danger was past.


DOUGLASS—The last time he saw his mother, when but three years of age.

From this time on and until the breaking out of the war, Mr. Douglass continued to advocate the abolition of slavery. When Sumter was fired upon and war had actually begun, he was one of the first to urge enlistment of colored troops. He then declared upon the lecturer's platform and in numerous publications to which he had access that the Government was using only one of its hands—the white and the delicate one—while it held idle the strong, toil hardened black one which could give it much assistance. This view of the matter he continued to urge upon the attention of the country until, in 1863, in connection with others, he aiding in raising two regiments of colored soldiers, which were credited to the State of Massachusetts. His two sons were among the first to join one of these regiments, and they served in it gallantly. By his connection with the enrollment of these regiments, Douglass gained even more prominence than before, and some time after they and other colored troops had been in the field he went to Washington to argue that the Negroes should be allowed the same pay as the white soldiers—they were then only allowed half-pay—and that they should be exchanged as prisoners of war, and treated with the same consideration as other defenders of the Union.

During an interview with President Lincoln upon the subject of the condition of the colored soldiers, the President, in opposition to Douglass' suggestion of retaliation, said, in his own quiet and impressive fashion:

"What in the world good would it do us to kill in cold blood a lot of poor fellows who have nothing to do with the murder of our boys in the South? It would not help our friends and it would being doing gross injustice to a number of people who perhaps object quite as much as we do to the outrages complained of."

After this the President and Douglass continued to be close friends, and at one time they held many conferences as to the best means of running off Negroes from the Slave States through the rebel lines. Ultimately, however, the plan was abandoned, but the friendship of the two men continued unabated, and when Lincoln was assassinated his favorite walking stick, by direction of Mrs Lincoln, was given to Frederick Douglass.

The Offices He Held.

Since the war Frederick Douglass has been most active in his efforts to improve the condition of the colored people. In 1870 he became editor of the New National Era, in Washington, afterward continued by his sons, Lewis and Frederick. In 1871 he was assistant secretary to the commission to Santo Domingo, and on his return President Grant made him one of the Territorial Council of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he was elected presidential elector at-large for the State of New York, and *appointed* to carry the electorial vote of the State of Washington In 1877 he was appointed Marshal for the District of Columbia, retaining the office until 1881, and then Recorder of Deeds in the District, from which office he was removed by President Cleveland, in 1886. He then revisited England for a time. After his return to the United States he was appointed minister to Hayti by President Harrison, in 1889, and served throughout the administration.

Since then Mr. Douglass has lived on quietly in Washington, without engaging in any special business. His wealth is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200 000. His published works are "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery," "My Bondage and my Freedom," and "The Life and

The Republican party is the deck, all outside is the sea.—Douglass.

Times of Frederick Douglass." Mr Douglass leaves two sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife. His second wife, who was a white woman, survives him. The story of the second marriage was a romantic one. Miss Helen Pitts, whom he married, was a New England woman of middle age, a clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in the District of Columbia, when Mr. Douglas was appointed to that office. She was a member of a literary society to which he belonged. They were thrown much together, and finally became engaged. Her relatives opposed the union bitterly on account of his color, but finally yielded to force of circumstances. Douglass was severely criticised for this marriage.

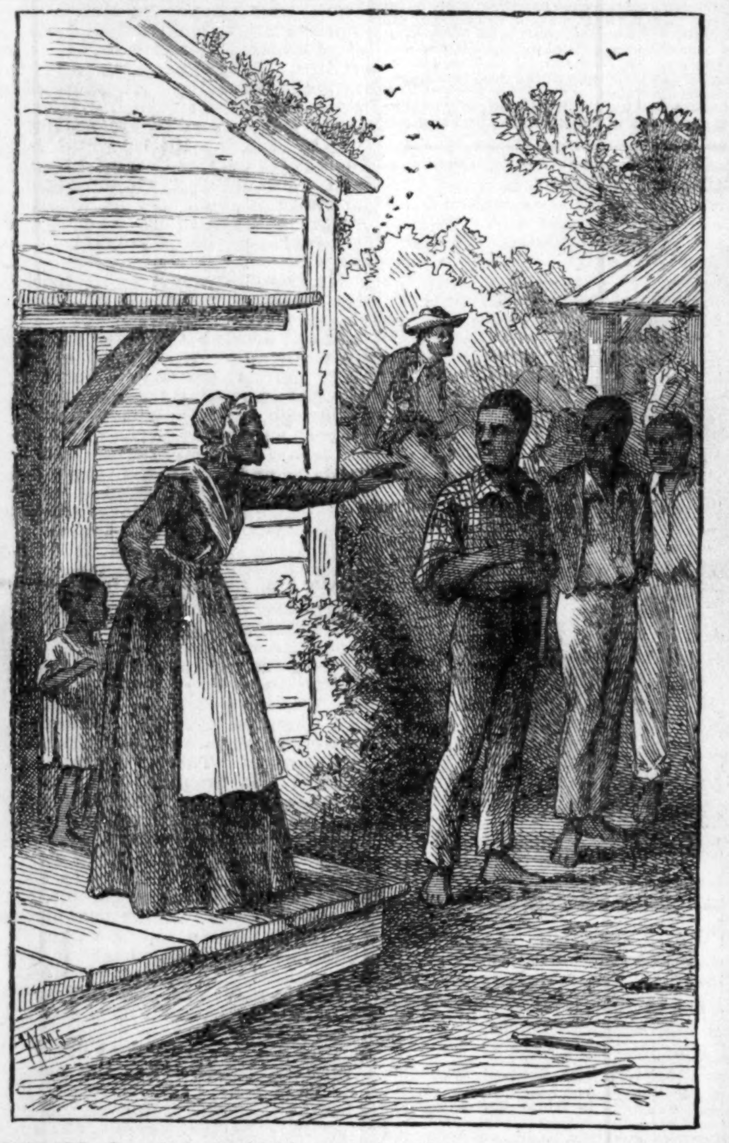
REMINISCENCES OF DOUGLASS.

George W. Julian's Interesting Account —Mobbed at Pendleton, Ind.

George W. Julian, who was one of the noted abolitionists, was frequently associated with Frederick Douglass in the anti-slavery days. Mr. Julian is suffering from an attack of the grip, and has been confined to his bed for several days at his home in Irvington. The exertion of speaking and of recalling facts was too great to permit him to talk much, though in health he could relate many interesting things about Douglass.

Mr. Julian was asked if he remembered an attack on Douglass by a mob at Pendleton, Ind.

"Yes," he said, 'that was way back in the thirties. Douglass was making a Western trip with a young white man and they were attacked. They spoke at Anderson and at Pendleton. The mob at Pendleton was a furious one. Clubs and bludgeons were wielded. It was not a large mob, but it showed great nerve and a fierce spirit. An old man, a Quaker I think, interfered and saved the life of Douglass.



DOUGLASS—Brought back with his companions from a runaway escapade—an old "auntie" heaping coals of fire upon his head for inducing others to follow him.

I can't recall the name of the young man with Douglass now, though I know it. Douglass and he went to Wisconsin from Indiana. At Kenosha the young man with Douglass took a walk along on the bluff, and the next day his body was found at the bottom of the bluff. It was supposed that he had jumped off to end his troubles. Those were hard times."

"Can you tell of Douglass' general experience in Indiana?"

"He never was much in Indiana. The trip in which he went to Pendleton was one of the notable ventures. He occasionally came into the State afterward, but not to stay long. I think he was fonder of Ohio, of such places as Oberlin and the Western Reserve. Indiana was a very hard country in that day. We were a sort of province of the South, whose people floated in here and it was a poor place for abolitionism. No State was more so except Illinois, which had about the same code as Indiana, preventing Negroes from coming or being employed here. It took a great deal of nerve to be associated with Douglass in those days. There were only a few anti slavery men with him at Pendleton.

"Frederick Douglass," said Mr Julian, speaking generally, "was born in the same year that I was. I have known him since 1848. I used to meet him frequently at anti-slavery conventions at Cincinnati, held every April. There was a charm about his oratory that it is difficult to describe. He had a ready wit and a natural love of drollery and fun which caused an audience to applaud when he took the platform. Before he said anything there was a twinkle of mischief in his eye and in his manner. At these meetings, Garrison and Giddings of Ohio, and Chase and Samuel Lewis, a famous old anti-slavery preacher of Cincinnati, used to be present and add to the interest. Douglass spoke at Buffalo in 1848 at a great free-soil convention to an immense multitude of people.

"He has written his life and re-written it, and it is an exceedingly interesting volume. He had a fine literary faculty of saying anything. He was a thrifty old fellow, and grew quite rich. He was a good trader in city property at Washington, and turned a good many pennies by fortunate investments. He was not nearly so popular with his own race as he was with the whites. Negroes have an idea that he was a little aristocratic, especially since he married a white wife and set himself up among a rather aristocratic class of people.

"Mr. Douglass and I stumped together at different places during the anti-slavery days proper. I saw most of him in 1848, 1849 and 1850. We occasionally came together at meetings in Ohio and New York. During the war he spoke at Washington frequently. I used to attend meetings there with him. The anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was a great occasion, in which he always figured. In New York and Boston, as the cause became in the ascendant, he spoke frequently. People were fond of having him at their meetings. The feeling of social kindliness between Douglass and the white people increased on account of his admirable gifts of entertaining the people. He edited the North Star, a paper founded by himself at Rochester. It was afterward called 'the Frederick Douglass paper.' It was published a long time, and was well conducted.

"I suppose there is no man in the world better known than Frederick Douglass by all sorts and tribes of people."—Indianapolis News.

PRESS NOTICES.

New York Morning Advertiser, Feb 21:—Frederick Douglass, who died suddenly yesterday, was not a pure blooded Negro, but he was born a slave in Maryland, and during his youth was kept in the same profound ignorance as other children in bondage. But his mind was unshackled and a spark of knowledge soon burst into a flame. Escaping from slavery when he was about attaining his majority, he soon began to carve out a name for himself, and he dies at the age of seventy-eight years one of the great men of the century. As orator, editor and patriot he has left an impress upon history which will be ineffaceable. What a commentary is the career of Frederick Douglass upon the institution of slavery.

Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 22:—The people of this generation, especially the American people, do not fully appreciate the greatness of Frederick Douglass. History furnishes but one parallel at all comparable with his career, and that is altogether in his favor. From a time antedating the Christian era the world has enjoyed the wit and wisdom of the fables of Æsop, an Athenian slave. The fables themselves were plagiarized, and they are the author's only title to fame. Frederick Douglass, also a slave, became a leader and teacher of men, an orator of world-wide reputation and a factor in the shaping of national destiny. Remote history will accord him a much higher rank among the world's great men than the present generation does.

Philadelphia Record, Feb 21:—There is no city in the land in which the death of Frederick Douglass, which took place suddenly in Washington last evening, will awaken a greater sense of loss or stir up kindlier memories of the historic times in which he was conspicuous than in Philadelphia. For more than half a century Mr Douglass was a distinguished leader of his race by virtue of his intellectual gifts and marked oratorical powers. In recent years he had figured less prominently in the field of national discussion; but his career, which began in slavery, was full of ripe honors in the later years—civil diplomatic and literary—and furnishes a lustrous demonstration of the possibilities that unfold before character and worth in this republican land without regard to the tint of a man's complexion. His memory will long be cherished by both the white and the colored people of this country.

London (Eng) Times:—His life, taken as a whole, was singularly useful, not only to his race, but to the Nation which at first refused him citizenship.

London (Eng.) Daily News:—His life was a noble one. His own people have lost a father and a friend, and all men a good comrade in the fight not only for Negro emancipation, but for the spiritual emancipation of all.

Kokomo, (Ind.) Tribune—The death of Frederick Douglass at his home near Washington Wednesday removes one of the most conspicuous and historic figures of the day. He was nearly eighty years of age and his life touched every phase and condition from slavery to the highest pinnacle of honor and fame. He was the greatest man of African descent that ever lived in this country, a philosopher, publicist and orator worthy of any age or any race.

Louisville, (Ky.) American Baptist.—The sudden and unexpected death of Hon Frederick Douglass the noted colored orator and statesman at his home in Anacostia near Washington, D. C., last Wednesday evening, removes the most distinguished leader of his race and his death will be deeply lamented in every civilized country. No tribute of ours can add one iota to his brilliant achievements and his wonderful and successful labors in behalf of his race and his country. His life is familiar to every one, and from his birth in 1817 to the day of his death it was romantic and full of interest. Without warning, the summons came when he was enjoying the best of health and in his seventy-eighth year with a life full of good works he answered it and went to his reward. Peace to his ashes.

Action of State Legislatures.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 21.—The House of Representatives to-day resolved to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Frederick Douglass. As it refused to adjourn on Lee's birthday, its action now causes great indignation.

Albany, N Y., Feb. 21.—A resolution of regret at the death of Frederick Douglass was adopted by the Assembly to-day.

Boston, Mass., Feb 21—The House to-day passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Frederick Douglass.

The Poorest Man in the World
Can write to me and receive by return mail, in a plain envelope, sealed, free, a prescription with full directions for a speedy, permanent and private home cure for Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Atrophy, Night Losses, Varicocele, etc. I will furnish the medicine, if desired, cheaper than it would be put up at a drug store. Address G. B. Wright, box No 2231, Marshall, Mich.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

The Second Publication of the Passenger Department of the C. H. & D. R. R. —The Chanddee Works.

The wonderful popularity attained by the Chap Book issued by the C. H. & D. R. R. Co., last month has induced Mr. D. G. Edwards, the General Passenger Agent of the road, to send out the second series, greatly enlarged and with a slight change, the name having been changed to CHANDDEE WORKS. Over 20,000 copies of the Chap Book were sold last month. Hundreds of congratulatory letters were received by Mr. Edwards upon the issue, and the books will keep on improving month by month. The January number is the best that has reached this office. It contains a number of stories, prominent among which are "The Origin of the Daisy," "The Race of the Nava," "The Players at the Chess." Etchings: "Afterward," "The Man that Never was Found," "The Original Assessor," and a number of others. The January number contains 56 pages, and is a great improvement over the December issue. The price remains the same, five cents for single copy. Send in your name and address, enclosing five cents in stamps, to the CHANDDEE Department of the C. H. & D. R. R., Cincinnati, O.

THE OLD VIOLIN.

It boasts a peerless color, dried
  By suns of Southern lands,
As fair as when, a thing of pride,
  It left the master's hand;
For jealous time forgets and fears
  That velvet sheen to tarnish,
That mystery guarded through the years
  Of Stradivarius varnish.

Music that once across it swept
  To day about it clings,
The threnodies of souls that wept
  Their griefs above the strings;
And hours of passionate appeal
  So gift it with sensation
That such as lift it now may feel
  A thrill of sad vibration.

And still it wakes the note of strife,
  Of gladness or distress,
Playing on hidden chords of Life
  That words may not express;
Some strange desire, some vague delight,
  That sets the soul a-wandering,
As when men hear throughout the night
  The restless ocean thundering.

Surely our wondrous modern wit
  Hath something yet to learn,
Though progress leap to welcome it
  At each triumphal turn,
Something, while that frail pinewood toy
  Lies there upon the table,
And dims our brilliance to alloy
  With yonder dusty label.

—[ALFRED COCHRANE.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

LOST RELATIVES.

DO YOU KNOW THEM?

I would like to find my brother and sister, George Hargrave and Fannie Hargrave. My name was Lucinda Hargrave; our mother Allie Hargrave. Brother, Robert Hargrave, and a white girl by name of Martha Hargrave were drowned at Mitchell's Mill and were buried at Limestone church. My brother and sister belonged to Bill Hargrave, and I was sold to Benjamin Elis, and he willed me to his married daughter, Nancy Norris. We lived in Jefferson Co., Ala., at the crossroads between Huntsville and Elk river. Pastors will please read to congregations. Any information will be thankfully received. Address Lucinda Pillow in care of Fannie A. Topson, 1313 East Fremont street, Des Moines, Iowa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio
Ment o the Freeman.

FLORIDA
And the Sunny Sonth.

"BIG FOUR" BEST LINE
—FROM—
Chicago, St. Louis,
Peoria, Indianapolis,
Cleveland, Columbus,
Sandusky, Benton Harbor
AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS,

Solid Vestibuled Trains, Elegant Coaches, Buffet Parlor Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars, Dining Car

TO CINCINNATI

Where DIRECT CONNECTIONS are made with Solid Trains with Through Sleeping Cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Queen & Crescent Route, and Louisville & Nashville Railway, to

HOT SPRINGS, OLD POINT COMFORT
and all points in Virginia and the Carolinas.
JACKSONVILLE, ST. AUGUSTINE.
and all points in Florida.
NEW ORLEANS,
and all Principal Southern Cities.

Through Palace Sleeping Cars Between
ST. LOUIS and WASHINGTON
Via Big Four and C. & O. Routes.

TOURIST RATES IN EFFECT.

$300.00
Squandered for Nothing.
W. H. HUGHES.
TELLS WHERE AND WHY HE WASTED SO MUCH GOOD MONEY USELESSLY,

Fox Creek, Ky., March 12, 1894.

Gentlemen:—For more than a year I suffered severely with heart trouble. At times my heart seemed to stop beating, at others it beat loudly and fast, and occasionally a sharp pain shot through it for an instant. Any severe exercise gave me a distressing pain under the left shoulder blade. I suffered much from shortness of breath, and three to four hours sleep was the most I could get in any one night. One week in September I scarcely closed my eyes. I spent $300 for medicines and doctors in Louisville, Shelbyville, Frankfort, Cincinnati and Lawrenceburg. It was all squandered for nothing. I finally got Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure at a drug store in Lawrenceburg, and in three days have derived more benefit from the use of Dr. Miles' remedies than I got from all the doctors and their medicines. I think everybody ought to know of the marvelous power contained in Dr. Miles' remedies.

Yours very gratefully,
W. H. HUGHES.

HE NEXT EXPENDS $3.00
AND GETS SOMETHING, BUT HIS NEIGHBORS SAY HE IS HALF CRAZY.

Fox Creek, March 29, 1894.

Gentlemen:—I have been busy telling my neighbors of the benefits derived from three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine for which I paid $3.00. After taking the first bottle it was three days before I could get a second, and my stomach troubled me a little, but after resuming treatment it got all right again, and I can eat anything and as much as I wish without fear. All my friends and neighbors say that I am half-insane; I laugh, cry, run and jump and hallo, all in a minute, and I just can't help it. And is it any wonder, when for months, I watched the setting sun never expecting to see it rise again. Please accept my heartfelt thanks.

W. H. HUGHES.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cures.

"Old things shall be done away with."—BIBLE.

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower!

TAKE NOTICE!

By LETTERS PATENT, the SOLE and ONLY AGENTS in AMERICA for this INCOMPARABLE REMEDY is THE HAIR CULTURIST MANUFACTURING CO. Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A. ALL REPRESENTATIONS to the CONTRARY are FALSE and UNRELIABLE.

Unlike ALL so-called hair growers, NOT ONE excepted,

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower

Leaves no bad effect behind after use. No danger of an injured scalp. Instead of weakening, it strengthens and nourishes the roots of the hair, thus insuring RAPID GROWTH of a suit of hair, SOFT, PLIABLE, GLOSSY, BEAUTIFUL.

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower is death to
Old Played-out Remedies,
Knotty Heads of Hair,
Woolly heads of hair,
Kinky heads of hair,
Brittle heads of hair,
Diseases of the hair.

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower will cause
Frauds and Counterfeits to Vanish,
Hair where there is none,
Beauty instead of Ugliness,
Thick hair when thin,
Long hair when short,
Soft hair when harsh.

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower will work without
Killing the hair,
Fading the color.

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower can be used with great delight and satisfaction by
Elderly women,
Young women,
Elderly men,
Young men,
Young misses,
Youths in their teens.

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower is not only a boon to women, but to men, to
Father,
Brother,
Husband,
Lover.

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower is not only the pet of lovely women when used, causing them to fling away inferior articles, purporting to do the same work, but it is a boon to man, also. It is an inveterate enemy to
Scraggy whiskers,
Inferior mustaches,
Hairless eyebrows.
Hairless temples,
All scalp diseases,

It is good for your sisters and aunts, good for your mother, good for the "apple of your eye," GOOD FOR YOU, SIR! In a word,

The Great Madagascan Improved Hair Grower

Is marvellous! One trial is sufficient! It will vindicate AT ONCE and COMPLETELY the highest expectations of its WONDERFUL QUALITIES. Nothing beginning to approach it in REAL EFFICACY in all the merits claimed of it, has ever been put on sale before the American public until now. No LADY or GENTLEMAN having use for such a remedy, harmless but GREAT, need be without it.

BUY THE BEST! HAVE THE BEST! USE THE BEST!

—PRICE—
Sent to any address, One Bottle, $1.00; Three, $2.50; Six, $5.00.

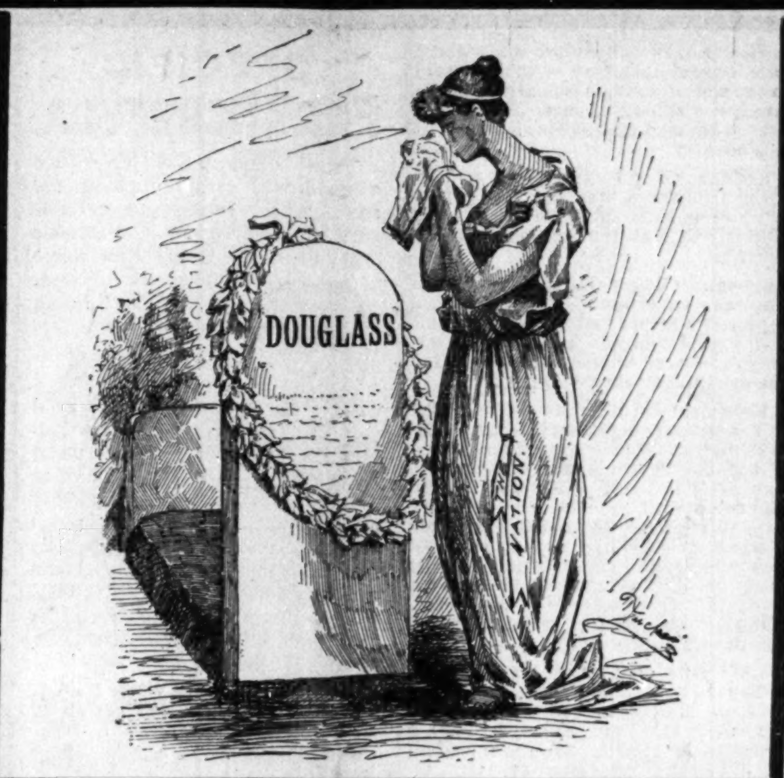
Address all orders,
HAIR CULTURIST MANUFACTURING CO.,
128 W. VERMONT ST. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

No Goods Sent C. O. D. Send by Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. Stamps taken

ANNOUNCEMENT—The Hair Culturist Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD for any information from anyone PROCLAIMING that THE GREAT MADAGASCAN IMPROVED HAIR GROWER is NOT A FOREIGN PREPARATION, now for the first time offered for sale in the United States of America! Keep your eye and ear open, the HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD may come to you.

SMOKE THE CELEBRATED
BOARD OF TRADE.
NOW HAND MADE
Long Havanna Filler. T. J. Hamilton, Manufacturer
52-54 Kentucky Avenue. 177 W Maryland St.

I have Lived to see Myself Everywhere Acknowledged as an American Citizen.—Douglass.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A station like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill;
A combination, and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man.
—[Corilanus.

How long thine ever growing mind
Hath still'd the blast and strewn the wave.
—[Tennyson.

He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to heaven—and slept in peace.
—[Henry VIII.

"His was a giant's robe, who shall put it on?"

In the death of FREDERICK DOUGLASS the family of mankind, regardless of race, geographic division, form of government, creed or flag, has suffered a loss.

When, nearly eighty years ago on the eastern shore of Maryland, he was ushered into existence, the progeny of a slave mother and the chattel of a free father, it is nowhere on record that his birth was heralded by the clang of bells, the blare of trumpets, or other ceremonies usually resorted to in announcing the successful acouchment of an heir of royalty. Yet the world has long since reached the conclusion and so recorded it, to be known of all posterity, that at that time there was born in a slave's cabin in Maryland, near the Atlantic's ceaseless roar and break, a KING OF MEN; copper colored, of matchless symmetry of limb and brawn, big-boned, big-hearted, his baby cranium crowned with a suit of hair like "any lamb's wool," and whose plain title after the ceremony of naming had been attended to, was merely FREDERICK DOUGLASS—for short, Fred Douglass.

You ask where, upon what page in the list of heraldry, as declared and prepared by man, his name may be found and his antecedents vouched for, and we answer, this dead scion of nobility had no need of vouchers of this ilk, he was NOBLE "by the right of an earlier creation," a KING "by the imposition of a mightier hand" than that of any man.

The business of his soul, the theme to which the mission of his life was attuned and consecrated, was as broad as humanity, and in touch with all the woes that beset and pursue the children of mankind of whatever hue sex or clime.

He loved his race, sympathized with its woes, compassionated its sorrows, and strove unremittingly through all the years of his responsible existence to alleviate its distresses and release it from the thongs that bore it down; not alone because he was born a slave and felt his country's guilt in his hampered life and unfortuitous environments, but more; that in his nature, the springs that gave it direction, the grains that composed its quality, he was an animated, breathing living protest against wrong.

Had he been of the dominant race, blessed with the same masterful humane intellect, the same fine equipoise of soul, feeling a stain like a wound, the same lion heart and prescience of vision that marked him as the foremost man of his race, we do not believe but that the course of his life, the trend of his opinion and action, as regards the great moral questions to which his name is inseparable, would have been the same.

The statesman differs from the politician, the mere serving man of party expediency, in that, while the plaudits and praises of the crowd are apt to be quickly and fulsomely bestowed upon the latter, they are, if not entirely withheld, grudgingly extended to the former.

Above any other man of his race, living or dead, Mr. Douglass was worthy to don the toga of statesmanship, and for many years in his life the penalty exacted of him by his own people for this distinction was such, that a smaller man would have long since been broken-hearted, crushed and forgotten.

Among the, not a few, members of his race who, within the last fifty years, have won for themselves certain degrees of prominence, deserved and otherwise, this man, around whose grave within a day or two a nation has expressed its lamentations and a race shed its tears of grief, was the most abused of any of his contemporaries, the most maliciously misunderstood and pursued with malice, envy, and downright cussedness aforethought, of any Negro, called upon to bear the travail of race, pleading as it was no possible for any of his fellow battlers to plead at the bar of human sympathy for respite and relief.

"Foul libel slimed him o'er with its exhalations.
* * * * * * * * *
And he * * * suffered unmourned,
The envenomed sting of double distilled calumny."

Recent panegyric has dubbed him the "Savior of his people," the "Moses of his race," the "Negro's greatest friend," etc., but the services of his grand life, if apparently invoked for a class, were, after all, a boon to all. He was, in a sense, just as much a Savior, a Moses and friend of the white man in America, joined like Ephraim of old to his iniquities and selfish conceptions of justice, as he was to the race that to-day guards his ashes as its own. No more reassuring spectacle has been afforded the friends of RIGHT in the New World since the landing of the kidnapped Africans at Jamestown in 1619, than the picture of the members of both races in our great commonwealth, vieing one with the other in doing honor to the memory of an ex-slave and member of a broken and maimed race. There is, however, no aristocracy of genius, or special classification based upon color and condition among the throng who kneel at its shrine. Like death, it

"Levels all ranks,
And places the shepherd's crook beside the sceptre."

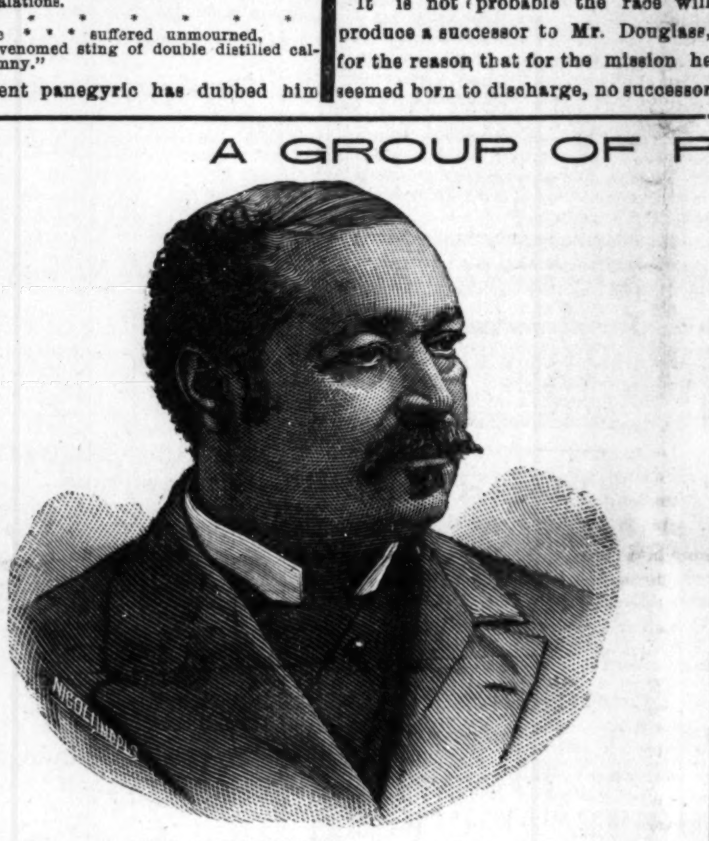
It is not probable the race will produce a successor to Mr. Douglass, for the reason that for the mission he seemed born to discharge, no successor is needed. The conditions once surrounding the Negro in America, that aroused the young lion of his tribe, moving his soul with indignant fervor and his lips with the power of an eloquence weird and irresistable, has passed, never to return.

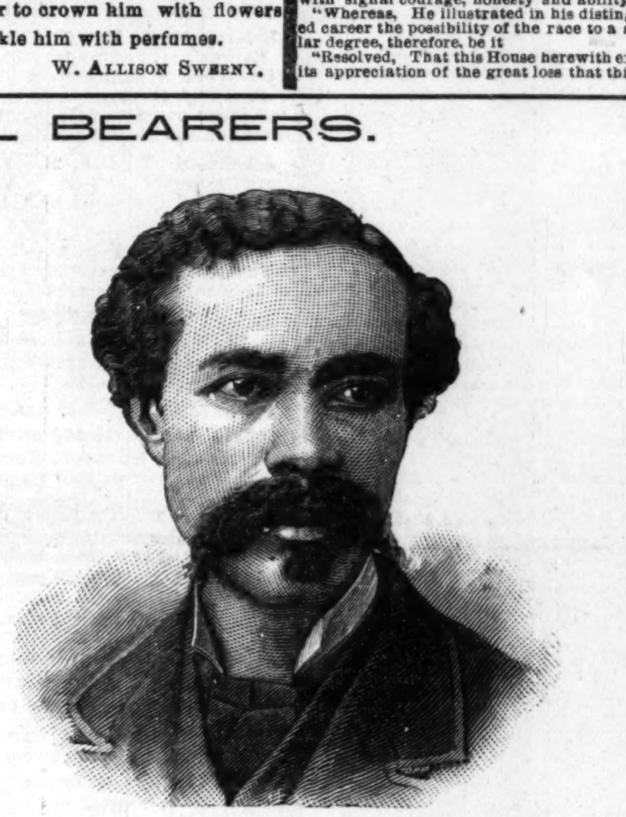
Men of the stamp of Frederick Douglass, commanding, overshadowing, REALLY GREAT, are, compared to the breathing, teeming millions of earth, few and far between. They seem to be vouchsafed, for a brief space, to come and go in the haunts of men, about one in a hundred years, to either mark the beginning or close, or both, of an epoch, and by their life work and consecrated devotion blaze the way for coming generations.

In the new emancipation that must come to the Negro in America, a freedom from the tyranny of commercial and labor caste, which to-day confronts and challenges at every turn his right to earn his bread in the sweat of his brow, God grant that somewhere in the ranks of the race a second Douglass may be forthcoming, all pussiant, armed cap-a-pie, and that we the people, whose rights and dues he shall contend for, will be constrained not to wait for the presence of death's sable messenger to crown him with flowers and sprinkle him with perfumes.

W. ALLISON SWENY.

A GROUP OF PALL BEARERS.


HON. B. K. BRUCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.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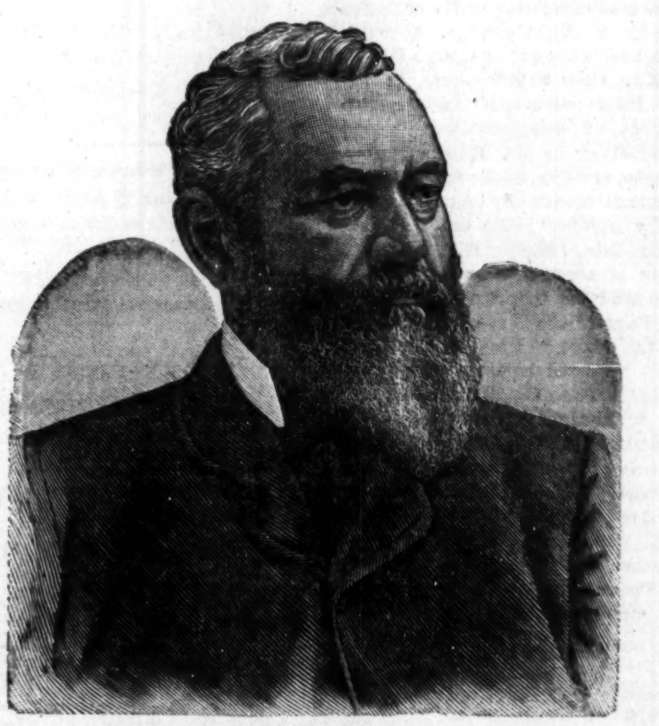
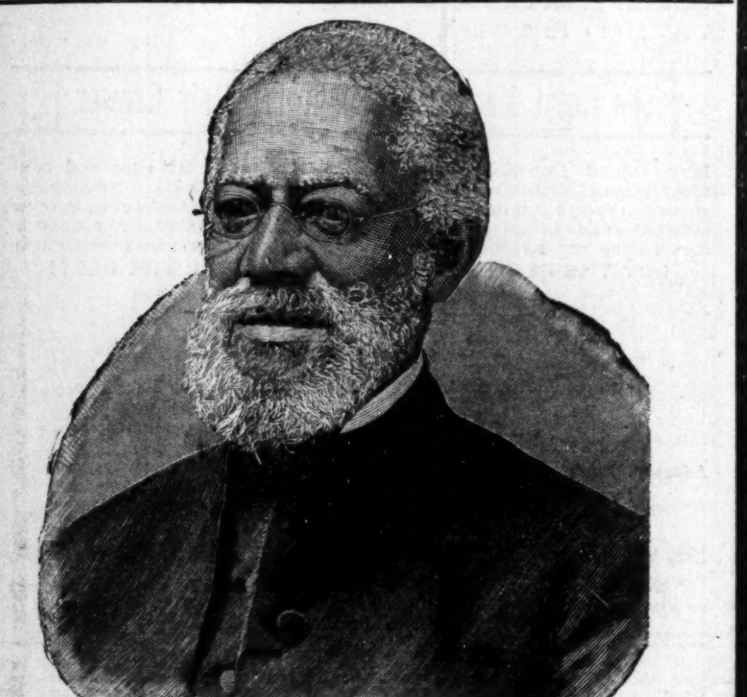
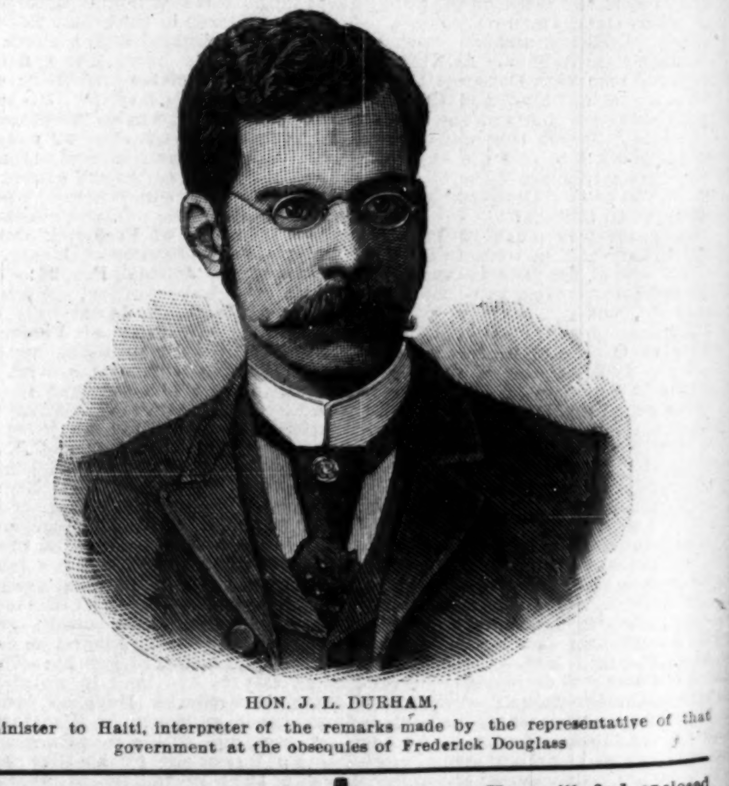

EX-GOV. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, WASHINGTON, D. C.


REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, D. D.,

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., who delivered the prayer at the Douglass obsequies.


HON. J. L. DURHAM,

Ex-Minister to Haiti, interpreter of the remarks made by the representative of that government at the obsequies of Frederick Douglass

DOUGLASS AS A WORD PAINTER.

"I went, with seventy years on my head, to the top of the highest Pyramid, but nothing in the world would tempt me to try the experiment again. I had two Arabs before me pulling, and two at my back pushing, but the main work I had to do myself. I did not recover from the terrible strain in less than two weeks. I paid dearly for the venture. Still, it was worth something to stand for once on such a height and above the work and the world below. Taking the view altogether—the character of the surroundings, the unexplained and inexplicable Sphinx, the Pyramids and other wonders of Sakkara, the winding river of the valley of the Nile, the silent, solemn and measureless desert, the seats of ancient Memphis and Heliopolis, the distant mosques minarets and stately palaces, the ages and events that have swept over the scene and the millions on millions that lived, wrought and died there—there are stirred in the one who beholds it for the first time thoughts and feelings never thought and felt before. * * *

"To look upon Egypt; to stand on the summit of its highest Pyramid; to walk among the ruins of old Memphis; to gaze into the dead eyes of Pharaoh; to feel the smoothness of granite tombs polished by Egyptian workmen three thousand years ago; to see the last remaining obelisk of Heliopolis; to view the land of Goshen; to sail on the bosom of the Nile; to pass in sight of Crete, looking from the deck of our steamer perhaps as it did when Paul saw it on the voyage to Rome eighteen hundred years ago; to walk among the marble ruins of the Acropolis; to stand upon Mars Hill, where Paul preached; to ascend Lycabettus and overlook the plains of Marathon, the gardens of Plato, and the rock where Demosthenes declaimed against the breezes of the sea; to gaze upon the Parthenon, the Temple of Theseus, the Temple of Wingless Victory, and the Theatre of Dionysius. * * *

"Touching at Naples, we returned to Rome, where the longer one stays the longer one wants to stay. No place is better fitted to withdraw one from the noise and bustle of modern life and fill one's soul with solemn reflections and thrilling sensations. Under one's feet and all around are the ashes of human greatness. Here, according to the age and body of its time, human ambition reached its topmost height and human power its utmost limit. The lesson of the vanity of all things is taught in deeply buried palaces, in fallen columns, in defaced monuments, in decaying arches and in crumbling walls; all perishing under the silent and distructive force of time and the steady action of the elements, in utter mockery of the pride and power of the great people by whom they were called into existence,"—From "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass."

ACTION OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA LEGISLATURES.

In the Indiana House of Representatives Friday Feb. 22nd, anent the death of Frederick Douglass, the following resolutions in his honor were reported by Representative Stutesman and adopted:

"Whereas, By the death of Frederick Douglass, there has been removed from this Nation one of its most eminent citizens, and the most conspicuous personality of the Afro-American race; and,

Whereas, During a long life of dramatic incident and picturesque experience, he never swerved from the straight path of personal and official integrity, but administered every trust with signal courage, honesty and ability; and,

"Whereas, He illustrated in his distinguished career the possibility of the race to a singular degree, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this House herewith express its appreciation of the great loss that this Nation has sustained in the death of Hon. Frederick Douglass, and extends its official condolence to his bereaved family."

Thursday, Feb. 21st, Judge Callahan member of the House of Representatives of Illinois, introduced the following, concurred in by the Senate:

"Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein: That the General Assembly of the State of Illinois has this day learned with deep sorrow, of the death of Frederick Douglass, the great editor, orator, liberator and statesman, who by his own efforts and industry, transformed himself from the condition of a slave to the estate of a freeman from an unlettered boy to an educated, intelligent, cultured man, and one of the leaders of the world's best thought and highest action. In recognition of the fact that he contributed largely to the overthrow of the slave system in the United States, and to the emancipation of thought and speech to the enlargement of the theory and practice of free government, and to the personal liberty of the citizens, the General Assembly of the State of Illinois pays this tribute to his memory, and expresses its sense of the great loss which the country has sustained by reason of his death."

HON. G. L. KNOX'S TRIBUTE.

On the occasion of the exercises held in honor of Washington at Simpson Chapel, M. E. Church, Indianapolis, on the evening of Feb. 22, the Hon. George L. Knox, who assumed the character of Washington, in the course of his address made the following reference to Mr. Douglass:

HON. GEORGE L. KNOX.

Fellow Citizens—We have met here this evening for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of George Washington, the father of our country, and a great character he was. Of course we cannot see him as our forefathers, to us he appears but in the spirit. He has left in his farewell address enough for all nations to cling to. I am glad that we, as Afro-Americans, have attained to that high citizenship that we can celebrate the birthday of George Washington in common with the members of the other race.

While, as I have stated, we have assembled here for one purpose, pardon me please, if I pause to direct your attention to the fact that at this moment, in his home at the Nation's capital, Frederick Douglass lies dead. A great leader, a greater MAN, has fallen in Zion. The sad news has draped our nation in mourning. All great characters like this man, coming from the lowly must expect to ascend slowly, step by step, up the ladder of fame. Such is the penalty exacted of greatness. I would not try to add anything to what this great man has done, but simply tell you in my own way, the greatness of the GREATEST of all Negroes.

Mr. Douglass was truly a great man. He cannot be measured by Lincoln, Grant, Garrison and Phillips. These men had nothing to hinder them, no race prejudice to contend with, on their march to greatness. But Douglass had everything thrown in his way. Years ago, when Indianapolis was not as good a town as now, he was to speak at the old Academy of Music. He was made to understand that the colored people were not to be allowed to hear him. He quickly said to the manager: "Here is your hundred dollars; you cannot hire me to speak under such circumstances." The manager corrected the wrong, and the *Academy* was packed from the steps to the dome. He would stand insult himself, but would not see his people imposed upon. I remember I came to Indianapolis during that same year, and a meeting was held somewhere on Indiana ave. Mr. Douglass happened in the city, passing through, and kindly consented to be present. There were some men present who thought they were as great as Douglass. There were several to make speeches, and among the number I had been honored by an invitation. As I was from a little country town, I was put out first to speak. They took this advantage of me, but I had my revenge. As the next speaker was being introduced, in walked Mr. Douglass. The people began to shout "Douglass!" "Douglass!" "Douglass!" I was the only man who had spoken beside Douglass, and I felt I was even with my man,

Like Washington, he had his countrymen at heart. When the news of his death came, I felt, as you all did, that the standard bearer of our race had sunk by the wayside, our counselor had gone. Just a few weeks ago, in a letter, Mr. Douglass said:

"Friend Knox—With great pleasure I write you. You will find enclosed $5 00 for my subscription. If I owe you any more, let me know and I will pay it. I look to The Freeman as one of the main instruments in solving the race problem."

Washington and Douglass! Immortal names! Names "not born to die." One the father of his country; the other among the saviors of a race the GREATEST.

Palitical parties, like individual men, are only strong while they are consistent and honest.—Douglass.

JOURNEY TO THE TOMB.

Full Account of the Solemn Obsequies and the

Many Tributes Uttered over the Ashes of the Mighty Dead—At Metropolitan A. M. E. Church.

THE HAITIAN GOVERNMENT'S

Touching Tribute—Distinguished Members of the

Bench, Senate and House Present—Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Offering.

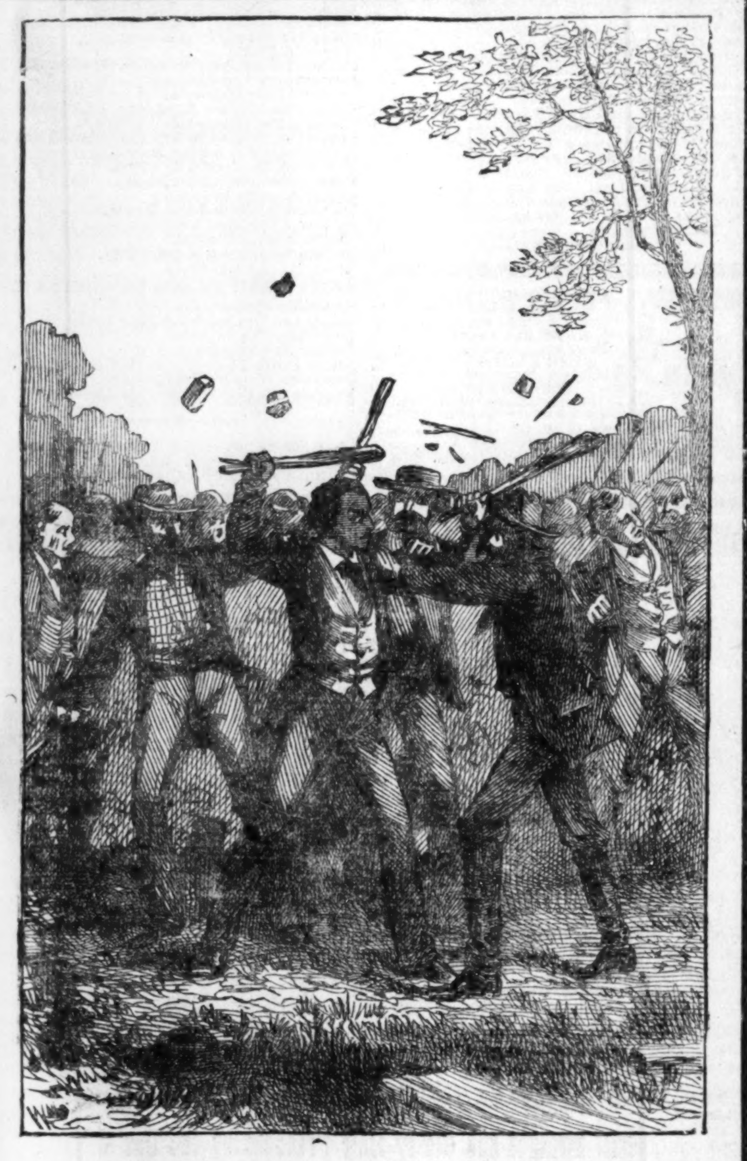
THE JOURNEY OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN

Lying in State While Throngs View the Remains.

The Trip to Rochester—At the Open Grave—Dust to Dust—See Pages 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 8th.

The remains of Frederick Douglass were conveyed early Monday morning, Feb. 25th, to the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, where they lay in state until the funeral service in the afternoon. Before the removal from Cedar Hill, Anacostia, Mr. Douglass' late residence, brief services for the immediate relatives were conducted by the Rev. Hugh T. Stevenson of the Anacostia Baptist church. The services consisted simply of a prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. The Metropolitan church had already been prepared for the reception of the body of the dead man, and was tastefully decorated with flowers, ferns and palms. Among the floral pieces sent to the church was a most beautiful design prepared at the instance of the Haitian government. As soon as the casket was in place before the altar the doors were thrown open, and the people, already waiting in crowds outside, were admitted to the church to pay their last respects. A great crowd passed in and out. While colored people predominated, among the waiting multitudes there were hundreds of white people. The street in front of the church and as far as the cross street on the other side was fairly blocked with carriages before the hour of ten had arrived.

As the time for the services approached the crowd in the street increased to such proportions that passage was almost impossible, and early the church was well filled with those admitted by special card, general admission being denied until after the beginning of the services. The body of the great man, resting in a plain but massive oak casket, was placed in front of the altar, guarded by an officer in uniform from the General Russell A. Alger Military Camp No. 25. A simple bunch of lillies decorated the casket, but about the altar and the pulpit was banked a wonderful profusion of flowers made into appropriate designs.



DOUGLASS—His experience with the Indiana mob.

The services were somewhat delayed, and it was a quarter after 2 o'clock when the funeral procession filed into the church Among the guests of special honor were Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court; Senators Sherman and Hoar and a number of members of the House of Representatives. There was also a large delegation from the Woman's Council. The faculty of Howard University attended in a body. The funeral procession entered the church headed by the family of the deceased, followed by the honorary pall-bearers, Messrs. Bruce, W. H. Wormley, John R. Lynch, John E. Cook, P. B. S. Pinchback, John R. Francis, F. G. Barbadoes, Captain D. L. Pitcher, Professor Messer, Congressman George H. Murray, Dr. C. B. Purvis and John H. Brooks.

The singing of "Nearer My God to Thee" by the choir of the church was followed by prayer by the Rev. Alexander Crumwell, D. D., of St Luke's Episcopal church. "In Thy Cleft, O Rock of Ages" was then rendered, followed by the reading of the ninetieth Psalm by Bishop A. Wayman, D. D. The funeral sermon was then delivered by Rev. Dr. J. T. Jennifer of the Metropolitan church. Speaking as the long-time pastor of Mr. Douglass, Dr. Jennifer said: "Mr. Douglass was a Christian. He broke with the American church and with the American Christian dogma when he saw that it sanctioned and sustained the enslavement and bondage of a brother. He he held Christ to be above creed and above the church. In this terrific soul conflict he blundered into bewilderment, but his deliverance came and he has often spoken to me of the joy of his soul in God." Tributes to the memory of the dead were then read by Rev. H. T. Stevenson of the Anacostia Baptist church, and Dr. J. E. Rankin, president of Howard University.

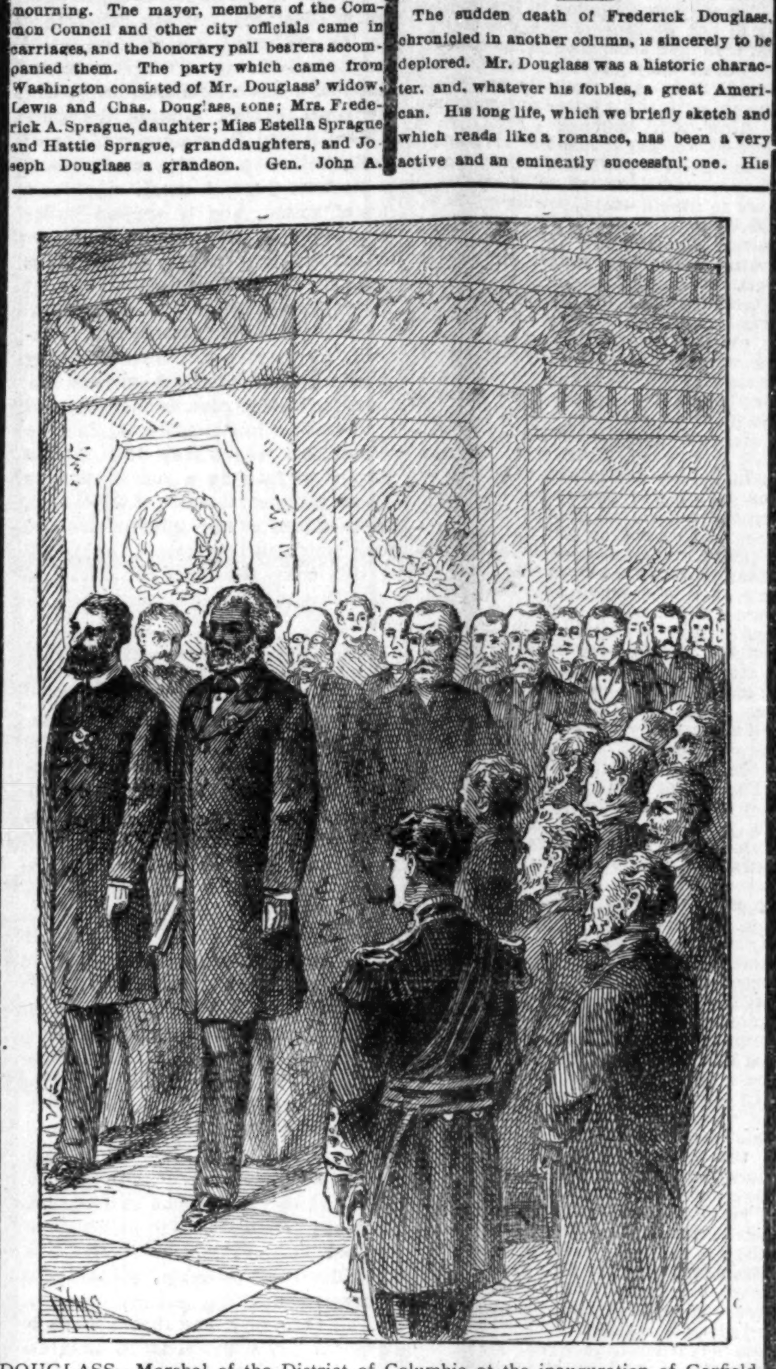
Mr. John Nicholas, who came to represent Mr. Haenjens, Haitien minister to this country, was the next speaker. Mr. Nicholas spoke in French, and was interpreted by ex United States Minister Durham, who formerly represented this country in Haiti

Remarks followed by Mrs. Susan B. Anthony who also read a letter from Elizabeth Cady Stanton, which closed as follows: "As an orator, writer and editor, Douglass holds an honored place among the gifted men of this day. As a man of business and public officer he has been pre-eminently successful; honest and upright in all his dealings, he bears an enviable reputation. As a husband, father, neighbor and friend, in all social relations he has been faithful and steadfast to the end. He was the only man I ever knew who understood the degradation of disfranchisement of women Through all the long years of our struggle he has been a familiar figure on our platform with always an inspiring word to say. In the very first convention he helped me to carry the resolution I had penned, demanding woman suffrage, Fredsrick Douglass is not dead, his grand character will long be an object lesson in our national history; his lofty sentiments of liberty, justice and equality echoed on every platform over our broad land and must influence and inspire many coming generations."

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the Woman's Council, then in session made a brief address. Remarks were also offered by Rev Dr. W. D. Derrick, of New York. A touching incident of the service was the tribute paid to Mr. Douglass by John Hutchinson, of Boston, who, himself an extremely aged man, with snowy beard and long white locks reaching down to his shoulders, is said to be the last of the well known Hutchinson family, with whom Douglass was associated in anti-slavery days The old man had come all the way from Boston to be present at the funeral and sing an old Abolition song with which, by Mr. Douglass' side, he had inspired many an audience in New England and abroad, against the evils of slavery. He made a few reminiscent remarks and then sung the song, at the conclusion of which there were few dry eyes in the audience The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Williams, of the Colored Methodist Church in South Carolina.

Instead of diminishing, the crowd which gathered aronnd the front of the church and in the street had increased during the services so it was almost impossible for the funeral procession to make its way to the carriages outside. The services were extremely long, and it was after 5 o'clock when they were concluded. The body was escorted to the depot by the colored letter carriers of the District, as well as by a large number of friends of the deceased and his family. The remains were put aboard the 7:10 train for Rochester, N. Y., and reached there Tuesday morning, the 26th. Rochester was in mourning. The entire city showed in every possible way the high respect in which the former distinguished resident was held, and paid fitting tribute to his memory. The train bearing the remains of Mr. Douglass reached the city a few minutes late, and it was 10 o'clock before the cortege started from the depot. During the interval of waiting the station and train house were crowded with sight-seers as well as with officials and those who had been selected to act as an escort to the funeral party.

Just before the train pulled into Rochester, there marched in the train house the funeral cortege, including the Douglass League, of Rochester, bearing the league banner draped in mourning. The mayor, members of the Common Council and other city officials came in carriages, and the honorary pall bearers accompanied them. The party which came from Washington consisted of Mr. Douglass' widow, Lewis and Chas. Douglass, sons; Mrs. Frederick A. Sprague, daughter; Miss Estella Sprague and Hattie Sprague, granddaughters, and Joseph Douglass a grandson. Gen. John A. Eaton, ex-United States Commissioner of Education, and Prof. G. W. Cook, of Washington, represented Howard University, and J. S Schellcut represented the Asbury Methodist church, of Washington.



DOUGLASS—Marshal of the District of Columbia at the inauguration of Garfield.

The funeral party moved up North Clinton street to East Main and thence down Main to the City Hall, where the body of Rochester's famous son lay in state several hours. Handsome wreaths and other floral tributes sent by sympathetic friends from Washington lay on the coffin. A large emblem of flowers with the words, "Love and Sympathy," had been contributed by the teachers and pupils of the Glidding school, of Washington. The teachers and students of the Washington High School gave an elaborate offering. An appropriate tribute was sent by ex-Senator and Mrs. Pinchback, of Washington.

Arriving at the church the procession proceeded down the main aisle to the pulpit, in front of which the casket way placed on the bier. The organ meanwhile poured forth a funeral march. The invocation was by Rev. H. H. Stebbins. The eulogies were by Dr. and Dr. W. R. Taylor. Miss Mary Anthony read a poetical tribute which was followed with another written and read by Sherman D. Richardson. A male quartet sang "Hail Thou Me," of which Mr. Douglass was especially fond, and which he sang the day before his death. The organist played an adaption of the old Negro melody, "Swing Low Sweet Chariot."

As the cortege left the church Beethoven's funeral march was played, and thus was completed the obsequies over the greatest man produced by his race in America.

THE NEGRO PRESS ON DOUGLASS.

It may be truly said, that he was the world's greatest Negro, and that there never will be a reproduction of his equal. The conditions will never again exist, to demand of a Negro the requisites which Mr. Douglass possessed. Like Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass was a Divine gift—God gave him to the world to perform a noble work for humanity by battling against Injustice and Wrong—not alone the injustice and wrong perpetrated against the Negro, but against humanity in every clime and country; hence the labors of his life have contributed to the cause of humanity of every nation, tongue and kindred.—Springfield, (Ill.) State Capital.

The death of Frederick Douglass removes from the front ranks of the Negro race its most prominent leader and standard bearer. Honored at home and abroad where ever his name and history was known, his memory will long be cherished as an inspiration and encouragement to Negro youth in their struggle with adverse circumstances. By dint of indomitable will, industry and studiousness, he attained a position which, by merit enrolled his name among those of foremost Americans of this 19th Century—this first century of Negro entrance into the full benefits of Christian Civilization.—Memphis, (Tenn.) Christian Herald.

Frederick Douglass is dead. A great man is gone. The greatest representative of the Afro-Americans for two generations has ended his remarkable career and is now the subject of impartial and unbiased history. Born a slave and hunted for his very life, he arose to a degree of eminence and fame seldom equaled by people far more favored. As an orator he had no equal in America; as a statesman he ranked with the best; as a man who loved his race and who advocated their cause, he was greater than Parnell. We render to him the praises due him, and so gloriously and so honorably won—Denver (Col.) Statesman.

The sudden death of Frederick Douglass, chronicled in another column, is sincerely to be deplored. Mr. Douglass was a historic character, and, whatever his foibles, a great American. His long life, which we briefly sketch and which reads like a romance, has been a very active and an eminently successful one. His abilities were great, and he attained the highest prominence of any colored man in America. As a writer, he ranked high, and as an orator, he stood in the front rank, and he earnestly pleaded the cause of his down-trodden race. With the millions of his countrymen, we mourn his demise.—New Orleans Daily Crusader.

He was at all times the apostle of liberty, under all circumstances the champion of freedom and in every emergency the strength of every movement for the relief of the oppressed. In all the dark and and doubtful days of the abolition era since his untried lips first swayed with an unheard of eloquence the hearts of humanity in favor of his oppressed kinsmen, until the day of his death when his voice still grandly, eloquently plead for that higher and unrestricted liberty for American womanhood, he was fearless and uncompromising for the right.—Chicago, (Ill.) Conservator.

That which in the course of human events might have been reasonably expected has occurred; a life full of thrilling events has ended; the greatest all around Negro that history thus far will record, is numbered with those who once lived but live no more—Frederick Douglass is dead. * * * * We think he made some mistakes but the good so far over balances them that we find little room for complaint. Our conceded leader has gone home to his reward; no one man can fill the groove made vacant by his departure.—Louisville (Ky.) New South.

Mr. Douglass has filled many high offices but none which he did not serve and honor. He was the chief of that type of men known in America as self-made, of which Lincoln himself was a splendid example, and was the greatest exponent of Negso possibility that has yet appeared in America. In his death America loses the last of her great anti-slavery orators, and the world one of its greatest characters, for

> "He was a man, take him for all in all
> I shall not not see his like again."
> —Boston, (Mass.) Courant.

Frederick Douglass stood for a cause, and his name is symbolical of the struggle for human liberty in the United States, He was the oracle of his people. He spoke for them, and they listened to his counsel and followed where he led. * * * * Those who would wear his mantle must take up the fight where he left it off, and move forward only as fast as the sentiment of the country will allow. A new leader will have opportunities for aggressiveness beyond those shown Mr. Douglass.—Washington (D. C.) Colored American.

He has been a positive force in all movements for the improvement of mankind and goes to an eternal rest with a career which is simply romantic and wonderful. The grand old man will now be fully appreciated by all, and coming years will but brighten in the estimation of the American people a career which it has been very few men's good fortune to furnish. Abroad he is well known and appreciated as a freedman, orator and diplomat. The race will miss him far more than it can at this time fully realize.—Cleveland, (O.) Gazette.

When the night of slavery was darkest, when the degradation of our people was deepest, when the hope of becoming an intelligent race was weakest, he it was that flashed upon our sky as a star of the first magnitude, inviting the gaze of the people of the world, and serving as a fit example of the hope and possibilities of the race. He it was whose bright intellect, chaste language, bewitching style and forcible oratory made him appear among us as a huge diamond in a setting of ebony.—Richmond (Va.) Baptist.

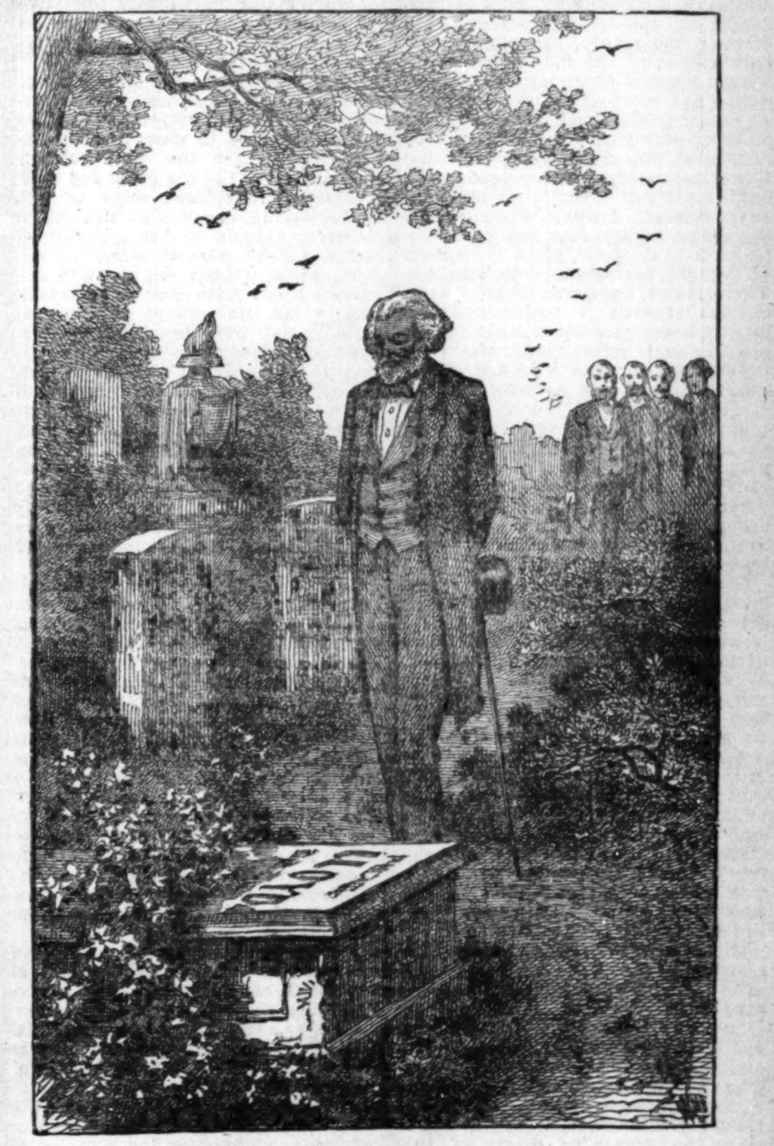
The giant of the Negro race in America has fallen. The great, peerless Douglass, after a long, heroic, eventful life, has gone to his final rest. The grandest character of Afro-American life has retired from life's great, crowded stage, and the curtain has fallen on his matchless career forever. Frederick Douglass was a man of great ability, who was sent into the world to suit the times and the conditions in which he lived.—Denver (Col.) Stetesman and Exponent.

In his death the Negro race loses the greatest character they have developed in this country, for Mr. Douglass was a great man judged by any standard. The story of his life reads more like a romance than actual fact, and in years to come, when the history of the epoch in which he was such a commanding figure shall have been impartially written, the deeds of Douglass shall stand alongside of those of the greatest.—New Orleans (La.) Monitor.

His life is a remarkable example of ability without arrogance, of success without vanity, of rising from bondage through injustice, poverty and inhumanity to equality with the greatest of his time, without ever counseling violence or committing an unlawful act. His life is a landmark in the progress of human rights. He was the greatest man of African decent this century has seen.—Norfolk (Va.) Record.

The death of Frederick Douglass comes as a great shock to men. * * * Ours is the night of death; his is the morning of eternal day. May the race for which he stood, emulate his desire for the attainments of noble purposes and bend their whole living to a completion of those aims that distinguished his days and gave a luster which stamp him among the foremost of the world's great men.—Chicago (Ill.) Free Speech.

The Bee never regarded Mr. Douglass as a leader, but a representative colored man. That he has been of service to his race no one will deny, and a benefactor to some who have proven their ingratitude to him. He was an eloquent speaker, and was, no doubt, one of the most distinguished Americans of the present time.—Washington, (D. C.) Bee.



DOUGLASS—At the tomb of his old master.

His career was full of ripe honors—civil, diplomatic and literary and furnished an illustrious demonstration of the possibilities that unfold before character and worth in this republican land, without regard to the tint of a man's complexion. His memory will long be cherished by both the colored and the white people of this country.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Weekly Tribune.

His death removes from public life one of the most conspicuous figures in America. His life was one in which the whole world had become interested. Our race loses one of its greatest men, the United States a statesman. His record was untarnished, one that would do honor to the best blood of our republic. Peace to his ashes—Birmingham, (Ala.) Wide Awake.

During the last fifty years he has occupied a conspicuous and most unique position in the affairs of this country and was, in a sense, to the Negroes of this country what Moses was to the Israelites. His eventful career is well known and we need not go into details here. His death will be greatly lamented; his place hard to fill.—Helena, (Ark.) Progress.

Frederick Douglass for the period of half a century stood before the civilized world as one of the most celebrated and distinguished orators of the present age. As a philanthropist he takes rank with Gladstone of England. As an orator he was the equal of Webster, Sumner, Phillips, Choate and Clay.—Omaha, (Neb.) Enterprise.

On going to press the news is flashed over the wire that Frederick Douglass, the race's greatest man, and certainly one of the greatest men the world has produced is dead. In the death of Mr. Douglass, it may be said that it is certainly the first time the loss of a colored man is mourned throughout the nation.—Kansas Leavenworth Herald.

No name in America is more familiar than Fred Douglass. He was a wonderful personage a polished orator, a forcible writer and a keen financier. Well may the race deeply mourn the death of this great man. Yes, and well may the nation sigh, for his equal, all things considered, would be hard to find.—Oskaloosa (Ia.) Negro Solicitor.

He was an eminent orator, astute politician and a brilliant and profound writer. He had amassed a large fortune and leaves a small family to enjoy the same. We voice the sentiments of the race, when we say a grand and noble man has passed away. "Requiescat en pace."—New Orleans Journal of the Lodge.

There should be a monument reared to the memory of Mr. Douglass for his true citizenship and ardent labor for his race. For his statesmanship no man was more highly honored. Few equalled him and none were superior. Let us raise a monument to THE GREAT MAN.—Hopkinsville (Ky.) Weekly Indicator.

In the death of the Hon. Frederick Douglass, a great calamity has befallen the race for whose emancipation he labored unceasingly with that noble band of abolitionists who have preceded him to the home whence no traveler has ever returned.—Lexington, (Ky.) Standard.

The demise of this great statesman, orator, diplomat, though sad, will call forth, upon the part of the citizens of St. Louis, an expression of respect for so great a life of sacrifice and labor for his race.—St. Louis, (Mo.) Expositor.

As a mark of respect, on the day of his funeral memorial services should be held in every church, pastored by a colored pastor throughout the length and breath of this country. A great, a good man, has gone from among us.—Houston, Texas, Freeman.

Mr. Douglass was the greatest Negro of this age. He was justly classed among the great men of the day of all races. In his death the Negro race loses its ablest and best champion and the world one of its brightest lights.—Pine Bluff (Ark.) Weekly Echo.

Owing to the great demand for The Freeman's Douglass picture, the price has been reduced to 15 cts. Send postage stamps.

Servitude, persecution, false friends, desertion and depreciation have not robbed my life of happiness or made it a burden.—Douglass.

SOON READY FOR THE PRESS

Two Valuable Race Books About to be Added

To the Literature of the Negro—Author's Statement and Outline of Their Intent and Scope.

The writer is afforded unlimited pleasure in availing himself of the esteemed and courteous favor of The Freeman, in presenting to its many readers a brief outline delineation of the commencement, nature, character and scope of his coming treatise, entitled, "Universal History of the Great Race of Ham." The opportunity thus presented will also enable him to a large extent to appease the eager and longing desire of his many most ardent friends, and others who are anxiously, but patiently looking forward to the completion of this work which he a number of years ago begun, and is now rapidly nearing completion for publication. This historical treatise should not only awaken untold interests in the minds of all progressive, and race loving Afro-Americans of Negro and Hamitic extraction, but should also inspire them with which they are identified, its ethnic origin, primitive estate, early migrations, social evolutions, universal advancement and greatness, present condition, and promise of its principle families of men in all the race to which we belong from the earliest and most remote periods of antiquity down to the present time.

For the enlightment of those who may not be familiar with the import of this subject, I will rehearse by way of explanation, that a little more than ten years ago I begun the task of making research for suitable material with which to compile and write the universal history of the race generally termed Negro. The motives that actuated and enlisted my efforts in this direction at that time seem nearly beyond present recall, and hence almost inexplicable. But, however, some of the prime causes which spurred and moved me to slow but most determined action, as I summon them to my recollection are as follows: The condition and inhuman treatment these people have undergone and endured, and are now to a great extent subjected to at the hands of the dominant classes of the cognate races in the United States of America, together with the unjust neglect, unconcerned and belittleing manner in which many historical and other writers have regarded and deal with them in many of their writings, all of which seems to have had a tendency towards working untold evil, in erecting barriers for the purpose of thwarting the progress of this race of people for no other cause, save petty, weak prejudice sake. Although at times these barriers seem mountains high, nevertheless my fellow Negroes are gradually scaling them by aid of the most potent power beyond the sky

This untenable course having long been pursued, has evidently developed in the minds of nearly all superficial classes in this country, to a marked degree, an erroneous impression concerning the origin, capabilities, and true history of the race of people of whom I write. This unphilosophical notion has likewise encreased to such an extent that a weak and repugnant class of perverted mortals have been developed, who are of the opinion that those possessing dark-colored skins are incapable of a very high degree of advancement. I admit, however, that the people of this race can never descend to their mode, plain and sphere of thought, perfection or attainments. Furthermore, I presume that this same curious element of undeveloped humanity never for a moment reflect, nor are they even aware that it was to the progenitors of this so-called Negro race that the world owes its first redemption from the lowest depths of barbarism, and that they were once the dominant, most highly civilized, progressive and leading race of people on the face of the earth, leading all other great families of mankind out of drooping darkness into the light and open fields of wholesome civilization, science, art, and philosophy.

During the decade that I have been assiduously and studiously engaged in research, and travel, tracing and collecting material relative to the history of this great race, I have had recourse to various sources, some of which richly abounded in facts and information of a most surprising nature, which on the one hand proved quite inspiring and most encouraging, while on the other hand there were others that contained not even an iota or semblance of a clue, which had its counter and consequent effect of despair and discouragement, converging, however, into firm perseverance and determination. Consequently, after long and continued researching, here and there, and often gratefully obliged in many instances to be content with only a few fragments of broken record as the result of several month's diligent and most studious labor, I have at last succeeded in accumulating considerable data, and an abundance of rich material as well as authentic evidence touching upon and concerning the various branches of the great race of Ham, for it is to him to whom I have trace the source of origin of that branch of the human family termed Negroes. Out of this vast varied supply of inspiring information I am now constructing the universal history of this once most illustrious of all races, including its various branches, showing their past and present condition, progress in all ages and in all parts of the world.

A great deal of the history relative to the important part which this great race has taken in the world's advancement has been suppressed by most writers for some unknown reason or other, and it is this which I seek to restore in the completion of my coming work, in which a true, impartial, and exact account of the great race of Ham will be given.

In this age nearly all cities in the world have their librairies, which in almost every particular are replete and complete with untold numbers of volumes, the contents of which relate to the attainments and general history of some member, or members, great nations of people identified with other cognate races of mankind, but there is scarcely anything to be found relative to the Hamitic people as compared with that of others. This may perhaps be partly due to the fact that people and writers have been and are more concerned in the preservation and record of their own history, or the history of those people and events that have happened among the races to whom they are more nearly related and allied. Hence it ought to be an especial motive and incentive of every member of the Hamitic race or family to not only promote but encourage the redemption and preservation of the records and true history relative to this great branch of people.

In recapitulation of the object and mission of this work, the author's aim is: First, to present as far as reliable and authentic research will permit a true history of the great race of Ham, from the earliest dawn of antiquity down to the present time—revealing its ethnic origin, past and present condition in all ages of the history of man, in connection with the various stages of his advancement in all parts of the universe as well as to accord to this division of mankind its proper place in the annals and history of the world. Thus recording with that of other events the achievements and progress of this race with that of other great races of mankind.

A close investigation of the records relating to the general and combined progress of the principle families and races of men, disclose the fact that this has not been the general custom heretofore. To this is also added the various methods employed by many ethnographical and historical writers of the past, and those following in their wake at the present day, together with the suppression of facts relative to this branch of the human family, whose record to a great extent has been only superficially and unphilosophically viewed, and in many instances grossly neglected and misrepresented. This tendency continued to its ultimate conclusion would eventually result and culminate in the true history of the race being lost in obscurity, and probably beyond recall, as many modern historical writers are now largely absorbing and assimilating the record of the primitive nation of this race into that of other cognate races, thereby robbing its present existing progeny of its ancient fame and glory as well as its primitive source of origin.

Second, to inspire those who belong to this race with pride, honor and esteem for the unparalleled record which it has made in the world's history of mankind, and having reached its point of declination in by-gone ages and having past into the realms of a new mission, from which it is now emerging, it is coming down the stream of time to perform another great work in the interest of mankind, and to execute the duties and labor made by the changing conditions and requirements of the onward ages of evolution and nature, whose agents we are in the development of those things which she has formed and brought into existence upon this sphere for our individual, collective and combined good, and as a means for the development of her innumerable objects, both animate and inanimate.

Third, to assist young minds in determining plans and methods for pursuing the course of life with a definite aim and purpose in view. And to enable them to get the most possible good results out of the great and most wonderful unexplored mine of self, by developing the hidden and latent resources therein to their greatest capacity, highest state of perfection and good, which greatly aid us on in the pursuit of our divine and terestial mission in the life present and future; thereby, not only bringing and recrowning to ourselves in turn, happiness and prosperity, but the reward that attend our efforts and is meeted out to us in the proportion, likeness to, and nature of our modes of living and methods of pursuit. By so doing we are not only co-operative and advancing in harmony with the laws and teachings of nature, who is ever ready to bestow upon the faithful workers the good and lastings which she has in store, now and evermore.

"Stewart's Encyclopedia of the Universal Progress and Achievements of the Great Hamitic Race" is another work which the author is developing in connection with the one just previously described. This latter work is designed more particularly as a book of reference, devoted exclusively to subjects in which progress has been made and achievements attained by the great Hamitic race in the various countries of the world. It is also intended to give a general bird's-eye view of all the departments of industrial life in which the Hamitic people are found to be engaged; also a description of the various Hamitic governments and how they are administered in their various departments.

The scope of information gathered and classified from the whole field of knowledge concerning the race, covers every department, whether of history, biography, science, religion or social economy. Hence, it will only embrace topics of interest and facts of recognized value.

The cyclopedia will be replete with numerous appendixes invaluable for reference, embracing the subjects of manufacture, invention and discovery, statistics and other valuable information relative to the race. The appendix will also contain a biographical portrait gallery of its great leaders, institutions of learning, magnificent edifices, leading churches, secular and fellowship societies, musical and other organizations, the names and portraits of its distinguished men and women who have achieved eminence or distinction, as artists, actors, dramatists and nevelists, authors and historians, agriculturists and manufacturers, composers and musicians, engineers (civil, mechanical, mining) and builders, founders of institutions, explorers and founders of countries, financiers and capitalists, inventors, journalists and publishers, lawyers and jurists, lexicographers, commentators and philologists, military and naval officers, ministers and theologians, orators and essayists, philanthropists and reformers, philosophers and physicists, physicians, surgeons and pharmacists, poets, scholars and educators, sovereigns and rulers, statesmen and diplomats, distinguished women, miscellaneous, including merchants and othe noteworthy persons having becom prominent in any important achievement or undertaking.

The subjects included in the appendix to the cyclopedia will be classed and arranged according to the country to which they refer or are located. Every State and country by itself. The object for this latter arrangement is three-fold, namely: First, as a more convenient means for reference; second, for the purpose of influencing the concentration of effortes for a more equitable union, promote the interests and encourage co-operation among all Hamites as a means for strengthening and upbuilding of the social, commercial and other relations so essential for the general good and advancement of the race; third, thus by presenting the leading Hamites of the world in this manner, the author trusts that others may be inspired and encouraged into more useful pursuits and fields of activity; and that those of Hamitic extraction residing in any State or country, desiring to transact business with or through a representative in another State or country, will find this not only a convenient but a most reliable source for the selection of such person engaged in such professions whose services they may require, and with whom they may safely intrust their affairs with the utmost confidence. We select only the very best and leading persons, such as may be most highly recommended and safely included in a work of this character. These biographical illustrations will of necessity be confined to a limited number only, owing to the scope of the work.

The author is in constant receipt of very interesting communications from the great leaders and most earnest champions of the race, urging and encouraging him on in this most arduous task which he has undertaken, and for which he is very grateful; and he will also feel under great obligations to anyone passessing race pride for the name and address of any noteworthy person, institution or organization located in their city, State or country, enumerated in the list of professions herein previously mentioned, in order that he may obtain the necessary particulars sought.

In concluding this outline sketch of the two works now being compiled, which ought to kindle a deep interest in the minds and hearts of all Afro-Americans, the author wishes to remark that the quality and superiority of races does not lie in the color of their skins, contrasting features, peculiarly shaped noses and hair, as some vain writers on ethnographic and other subjects would lead many to believe. These ludicrous, badly warped prejudiced ideas and teachings emenate from superficial, fettered, perverted, undeveloped and weak mentalities These physical peculiarities may be the standards by which that class of queer individuals measure the superior qualities and vanity of their own personal haughty make-up. But these whimsical prejudices won't apply as a true basis or method for those who stand out upon the broad and open plain of equality and justice, ever ready upon a thorough examination and investigation to stand by right and truth, and to bestow upon all when rightly merited the proper credit due, and to assign them their true places in the history of the world, which they justly deserve, whether the subject or individual possesses fair, or ruddy, dark or brown skins, straight or wooly hair, flat, pointed or acquiline noses, for these are only physical characteristics developed by various causes, which I shall demonstrate in my coming work.

The true superiority and quality of character of any individual, family, tribe, nation or race of people, one over the other lies in the order of nearness to which he or they have attained by practice to the most perfect standard and highest qualities of excellence by exemplary practice in humane development, which tends towards the elevation, bettering the condition for general welfare and advancement of his or their fellow-man, and of the whole human race, which is one.

THOMAS W. STEWART.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 12, '95.

SHOULD A MINISTER HAVE

TO DO WITH POLITICS?

EDITOR FREEMAN:

Said A to B—"Has a minister of the gospel a right to take an active part in political measures?"

"Yes, why not?" "But," says C to D, "Have you any scriptural authority for it?"

"Yes, because when God called Moses upon Sinai's smoky top, he handed him the first code of by-laws that was given to man, and they were for the civil government and good order of mankind. I will admit that a minister should not get into politics for pecuniary benefits, but for good government, and for the purpose of avoiding corruption, for there is an indescribable chain of corruption from the primary to the convention, from that to the legislature and from there to congress. Moses was a leader of God's people and so were the Apostles and it is the ministry's express duty to search and lead the people in every honorable capacity, therefore I say the preacher is the man to take a part in law-making, for if he is divinely instructed he will endeavor to represent the Supreme Being. He will not hesitate to say his piece, and demand that his people have their rights and privileges. But it is just to the reverse—when the members of the assembly get together, the first thing they do is to compromise or sell and leave the people out of the question. The only object with the most of them is to look out for self. As it is now, class laws are the only ones passed; everything is in favor of corporations and the wealthy classes, while the poor are suppressed and deprived of their rights in general The Negro in the South, is deprived of suffrage, dealt with unjustly, deprived of his life without judge or jury, shot, hanged and burned—a disgrace to civilization, beneath human decency, and barbarous in every sense of the word

What is law? Blackstone in his great work, vol. 1 page 38, says: "Law, in its most general sense, signifies a rule of action, and is applied indiscriminately to all kinds of things or actions, whether animate or inanimate, rational or irrational, there are laws of motion, of gravitation, of applied mechanics, the laws of nature and of nations, a rule of action prescribed by superiors which inferiors are bound to obey." History records the calling of a convention in Palladelphia, Pa., the second Monday in May 1787 for the purpose of framing a constitution to govern the several states of the Union, the backbone of our government and upon which all law rests. The results of this convention was submitted to the different state legislatures for confirmation.

Question—"Now are these cruelties upon the Negro, which cause the blood to boil in our veins to be stopped?" Now then, the people elect representatives to the state legislatures and to congress. Thus you see it is the people making laws through their representatives in congress, which forbids any one of the states enacting any law that would infringe on the rights of any citizen of the Union. The constitution, section second, says: 'The rights of the people to be secure in their persons, homes, property and effects shall not be questioned, and warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized." Article 5th says: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury nor shall he be compelled to in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

Now then, how can such wrongs be stopped? By a special act of congress with a penalty attached, for a law without a penalty is no law at all Judge Blackstone further says relative to inflicting punishment on lawbreakers. Volume 2nd, book 4, page 5th: "As to the power of human punishment or the right of the temporal legislator to inflict discretionary punishment for crimes and misdemeanors." It is clear that the right of punishing crime against the law of nature as murder and the like must be vested in somebody, otherwise the laws of nature would be in vain and fruitless, if none were impowered to put them in execution and if that power is vested in anyone, it must also be vested in all mankind, since all are, by nature equal Whereas the first murderer Cain, was so sensible, that we find him expressing his apprehension, that whenever they should find him they would slay him. In a state or society this right is transferred from individuals to the sovereign power, whereby men are prevented from being judges in their own cases, which is one of the evils civil government was intended to remedy. Whatever power of punishment that once rested in the individual is now vested in the magistrate alone who carries the sword of justice by the consent of the whole community.

Similar resolutions were presented before the legislative bodies of the British colonies in 1830, where slaves were held and treated cruelly, but previous to that time the British House of Commons in 1823 passed the following: "That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's colonies; that no slave shall receive more than ten lashes, except in the presence of his master or overseer, nor more than thirty in one day, and then not until he or she had recovered from the former punishment." Such were the acts of the said body, attaching a penalty.

Our Congress has the same power, and furthermore, as a race, we must demand and fight for our right Therefore, it is our duty as minister of the gospel to begin to raise our voices against such wrongs There must be a stopping place These cruelties must be stopped, it can be stopped, it will be stopped. Says A to B "That is a great undertaking" I know it is; they will howl about State Rights, nevertheless, such arguments can be rebutted by logic, law and common sense. Humanity demands it, and civilization and christianity are in harmony with it

The American people can't afford to tolerate such things to continue; they are a disgrace and outrage, and a mark of judicial deficiency. It signifies cowardice on the part of the executive power of our government.

"Yes," but says C to D, "I don't understand the laws of my country."

Allow me to say to you sir, it is the duty of every minister of the gospel to understand the theory of government of his country, because it is based upon the divine law, and if you understand God's law then you can comprehend the civil law. Add to your library Blackstone Commentaries, Walker's American Law, Kent's Commentaries, Bryce' American Commonwealth, and Cushing's treatise on Parliamentary Usage I ask the earnest consideration of all broad-minded people respecting what I have said.

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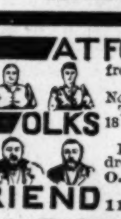

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IT HAS AT TIMES BEEN DARK AND STORMY—DOUGLASS.

'Country Store' Yarns.

BY B. SQUARE.

[The Freeman has purchased the exclusive right to publish these stories from the Augustus M. Hodges' Literary Syndicate.]

BREATH SIX.

"She walked in, hung up her bonnet an' shawl, looked er round an' sot down by ther fire. When she seen me she asked, 'What's that good-for-nothin Abe Mumford er doing here, Lizer Jane?'

"'Why, mommer, Abe saved our life—saved me, Jack an' Sam,' sed Lizer Jane, and then she told her mother all er bout ther thirty-three-foot snow storm, how it kivered them up an' how I dug 'em out.

"'Well,' sed ther cold-hearted old woman, 'here's er half er dollar for you, an' Lizer Jane give him er hot cup of coffee an' let him go home.'

"Well, say boys, I was struck dumb. 'I don't want no half dollar, and I don't want no coffee,' said I.

"'Well, what do you want?' sed she.

"'Why, I want Lizer Jane, an' she wants me.'

"'Want Lizer Jane for what?' said ther old woman Lizer.

"'Why being I've saved her life an' she loves me, I want ter have her for my wife. In other words, me an' Lizer Jane want tor git married, if you have no objections.'

"'You want fiddlesticks! Why, you good-for-nothin', bound-out poor beggar, do you suppose for er minnit I let my gal marry you? Git out, er I'll chop you in two with ther ax!'

"'Oh, mommer! you was young once, an' loved,' cried poor Lizer Jane—an', boys, I can see her now. 'Don't drive Abe away, mommer dear!'

"'If I was young, I was not er fool—not fool enough ter want ter marry er good-for-nothin', lazy, bound-out, saphed of er big beggar! Git out of here, Abe Mumford, er I'll scald yer!' an' the old she-devil reached for ther tea-kettle. There was nothin' ter do but skip out, which I done. As I passed by Lizer Jane I whispered, 'Slip on your best dress, your bonnet an' shawl an' mittens, an' steal out of ther house in fifteen minnits an' come ter ther back of ther house.' I then went back of ther house an' tuck ther thirty-foot ladder an put it er gin ther snow wall. I then went ter ther barn (for it was now about candle-light) an' tuck ther boys' sled an' er long rope. I clim ter ther top of ther snow hill an' pulled up ther sled, an' waited for Lizer Jane. Bime-by 'long she come, lookin' like er skeerd deer, an' run up ther ladder an' inter my arms. I pulled up thor ladder an' gave it er push, and down ther snow hill it went like lightnin'. I then pinted ther sled towards Molone, got on in front an' told Lizer Jane ter git on berhind an' hold on ter me, an' down ther snow hill we went. Talk er bout yer toe-boggin sleds—why, it's like ridin' on er canal boat ter compare one ter that sled that Christmas night. Just 'fore I got down ther hill I stuck out my feet an' let ther heels of my boots stick in the snow, which made ther sled go slower an' slower till I brought it ter er stan'still by ther sign post ter Molone an' Mayburg. We got off an' hid ther sled under some brush, an' me an' Lizer Jane turned ter ther right an' started for Parson Joe Brown's, the minister. We had ter go two miles, an' we walked kinder slow, like lovers would. When we got ter ther parson's house, I ter once made known our business.

"'Parson, me an' this young lady want ter git married as soon as you can, 'cause we air in a hurry. So hurry up your cakes, parson.' He went ter his bookcase an' fumbled an' fumbled, till at last he pulled out er little red book an' began to read a long rigermerrow.

"'Can't yer cut it short, parson? We're in er big hurry," sed I.

"'You want ter be married right, 'cording ter law, don't you?' replied the minister.

"'Well, Mr. Brown, I caluclate we dew,' I sed.

"'Well, then, wait till I do it right,' an' he blundered an' stumbled, an' read an' blundered till at last he said, 'Jine yer hands!' We jined hands 'Now,' sed he, 'if enny persons knows enny reason why this man an' woman should not be jined tergether in holy wedlock, let them speak now or forever hold their peace.'

"'Well, I'm goin' ter speak if yer give me time, but I'll not promise ter hereafter hold my tongue. I know er very good reason. That gal's my darter, an' I don't want that good-for-nothin', bound-out beggar ter marry her, an' I calculate I've got good reasons, as bein' her mother, ter stop this here tomfool business. In ther first place she is not of age; neither is this bound-out good-for-nothing fellow. In ther next place he stole my sled an' run er way with ther gal, an' if you dare marry 'em, Parson Brown, I'll perseyoute yer by law an' make it so hot for yer that Franklin county ner ther State of New York won'n't be bigger nough ter hold yer. You, Lizer Jane, put on yer hat an' come home!' Who was it but ther old she-devil, Lizer Jane's cruel old mother!"

"How in ther thunder did she get there, Abe, if ther snow was thirty-three foot, 'an you throwed ther ladder er way an' hid ther sled?" asked Zeb, as he winked at the other boys.

"Well, it was this way, so I found out: After me an' Lizer Jane was gone, ther old woman called her, an' as she didn't answer she looked for her an' missed her. Ther old woman at once smelt er rat. So she called ther boys, got out er thirty-four-foot plank an' nailed cross arms on it an' stood it up er gin ther snow bank. She then got er washtub and took two old plow handles an' nailed them on ther tub for runners. She then clim up ther plank ladder with er rope, an' then had ther little boys ter tie the tub sled ter ther rope, and ther old sinner pulled it up, sot in it, and heded for Parson Brown's lane ter ther north, so she got there 'most as soon as we done You see I made er mistake in my hurry an' pinted my sled dew west ter ther Molone cross-road, 'stead of dew north ter ther parson's lane. So while me an' Lizer Jane was walkin' two miles ter ther north, ther old lady was er hedin' us off by slidin down in er tub straight ter ther parson's house—but to my story—

"Old Lizer pushed Lizer Jane out on ther stoop, an said: 'Young folks thinks that old folks is fools, but we old folks knows that you young ones is fools.' She broke up the wedding, an' I never seen Lizer Jane ter speak to agin in her natural state. But I did see her—but I'm gettin' er hed of my story. I followed on behind, but at er safe distance behind ther old sinner. She driv the poor girl before her like as if she was er hog. When they got to my snow path ther old woman driv Lizer Jane before her and then marched up ther lane, an' I went home broken hearted. Ther next day I run er way an' went to Boston, an' shipped on er whaler for five years ter drown my sorrow."

"What becum of Lizer Jane?" asked Zeb.

"Ef you'll wait, I'll tell yer. I learnt when I got back home after ther five years was up that she killed herself that night after me an' her was torn apart. 'Pears like when they got home ther old woman sot in beating Lizer Jane, when ther girl got mad an' said, 'Now, I'll run er way an' marry Abe for spite,' an' started down ther snow path, when her cruel old mother throwed ther rolling pin at her, just as Lizer Jane turned ter see if her mother was comin' after her, an' it struck ther poor girl right between ther two eyes an' cut her forehead open. She turned right back an' walked in ther house an' sed, 'Mommer, you'll regret this,' an' went up stairs an' took pizen an' fell dead. When ther ald woman seen what she had did she jumped out ther winder an' kilt herself, an' ther two boys run away an' went ter Molone an' ther story—how's that eggnog er holdin' out, Zeb?"

"I guess there's another round or so. Go on with yer story."

"Well, when I heard that, it broke my heart, an' I took ter drink and come ter Vermont. That place is hanted ter this day. Enny night that you go ter ther old ruins, in Wilson's woods 'tis called now, 'cause its growed up in trees, you can see Lizer Jane's ghost, with a red scar in her hed, and ther old woman's ghost, with eyes of fire, runnin' after her. You may all laugh, boys, but I was just like you. I did not believe in ghosts er dead folks comin' back till I saw poor Lizer Jane's ghost I heard so much er bout it that twenty years er go I went over cross ther line ter see for myself. I was brave and went er lone. It was er dark, hot summer night, an' I tuck off my coat an' rolled up my shirt sleeves, an' sot down on er old log and looked at ther old ruins, when just as ther hands on my watch pinted ter twelve at midnight, out rushed two female figures in white, makin' er unearthly noise. My hair stood up on my hed when I seen Lizer Jane's ghost makin' right for me. Now it's no use ter try ter run from er ghost, for yer can't. So I stood still as death. Ther ghost came right up ter me and grabbed me by ther arm an' said: 'Oh, Abe, save me!' an' I fainted an' knowed no more till morning. You all know that when you air touched by er ghost, the part they take hold of becomes useless er half dead. Well, I lost ther use of my right arm from that ghost's grab, an' that's why I can't do no hard work, 'cause—',

"Gee-whittikers, boys, rise an' sing!" exclaimed Zeb, as he banged upon the table with one of the empty bottles in each hand. As if by prearrangement the seven other young farmers jumped to their feet, and pointing the index finger of their right hands at Abe, commenced to yell out, while Zeb kept time with the bottles by banking with all his might upon the table table:

"Oh! he's er jolly good lier,
He's er jolly good li-er;
That he's er jolly good li-er-r,
Nebody dare deny.
With er hip—"

"Boys, boys! it's late—'bout half past eleven—an' I an' Abe want ter close up, as 'pose you air goin' ter stop here to-night, Abe? Besides its been snowing for the last two hours, an' if yer don't look out an' start now you'll git stawlded down in ther run," broke in Ike, the storekeeper. The boys hitched the horses to the old sled and drove homeward, just as the church clock pealed out the midnight hour thereby indirectly announcing that Christmas was as far off as it was twelve months before.

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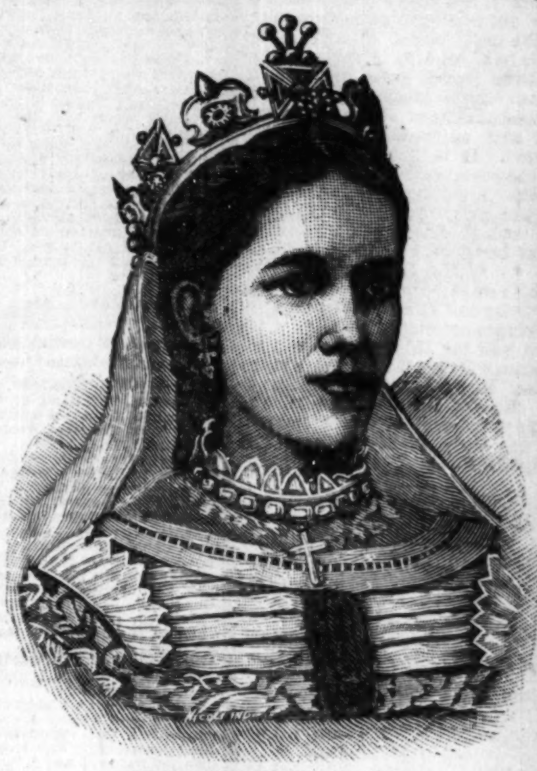

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Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle,
Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime?
Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine;
Where the light wings of zephyr, oppress'd with perfume,
Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom;
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute;
Where the tints of the earth, and the hues of the sky,
In color though varied, in beauty may vie,
And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye;
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And all save the spirit of man is divine?
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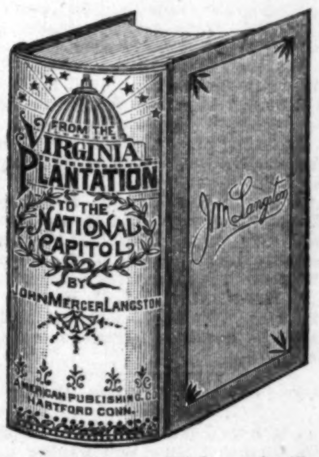

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A Government that can give liberty in its constitution ought to have the power in its administration to protect and defend that liberty—Douglass.

COMMENTS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS PRESS.

The death of Frederick Douglass removes the most distinguished of American Negroes. In the great strides which the race has made since the war of the rebellion many men have displayed ability in various directions; not a few have demonstrated capacity for business or for the practice of the professions. But Frederick Douglass has not only given proof of signal ability and great intellectual force, but high integrity, sincerity and earnestness have always been recognized and appreciated, and never questioned. It is not unfair to say that in the instances of some other Negroes who have been prominent in politics the same order of intellectual ability, steadfastness and integrity have not been so happily combined. * * * * Mr. Douglass' struggle and achievements would have been praiseworthy and admirable in a man of whatever race or color. * * * * It would be well for this country and for the American Negro if there were many such men as Frederick Douglass to address their talents and influence to completing the work of which emancipation was only a beginning.—The Indianapolis News.

Frederick Douglass as a man of native ability stood at the head of his race in this country. His attained acquirements in their earlier stages were more creditable than those of white men who have arisen from lowly position because he had not only the obstacles of poverty to struggle against but also the obstacles of prejudice and law, which opposed any education. An invinvincible will, developed even in childhood, carried him over all impediments, and gave him in early manhood the friendship and respect of the great abolition leaders. Throughout his life he held the esteem of the prominent men of the nation with whom he was thrown in contact. His life work was for the benefit of his race in this country, and it may be doubted that any one accomplished more for it than he. His people should always hold his memory in the highest honor.—Indianapolis Sentinel, Feb. 22nd.

Frederick Douglass was the man who compelled a reluctant people to admit that a man of African blood could be an intellectual force. In the face of obstacles now not possible, the born slave rose steadily, step by step to the position of one of the really great men of the period in which he lived. Long before the war, with an intellectual persistence which was only less admirable than his high moral courage, he had won a reputation as one of the great orators to whom cultivated audiences would listen. * * * * In short, all his years of vigorous manhood he has presented to his countrymen of all races a character and a career which all must admire, and which all can contemplate with profit. He will hold a place in history among the greatest of Americans.—Indianapolis Journal, February 21st.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENT AND RESOLUTION.

Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, (white) delivered a discourse in Hanson Place M. E. Church last Sabbath night, on "Frederick Douglass, the eloquent, the most] picturesque historical figure in modern times." He said, in part:

"If I were asked what person in the present century had fought against the greatest odds and won the struggle of life at most points I should answer Frederick Douglass. There is a great deal of talk about self-made men in our time, and we have abundance of eloquence concerning Abraham Lincoln's rise from the place of a rail-splitter to the presidency; of General Grant's career from the tannery to the position of first American citizen and Garfield from tow-path to the White House, but none of these men, all of them put together had to make the life race with such a handicap or facing such odds as Frederick Douglass.

"Frederick Douglass had many elements of greatness and one of the greatest was his power of grim perseverance. Douglass' oratory gained much of its power from the superb manhood that was behind it. I once heard him deliver his address on John Brown in Music Hall, in Boston. His discussion of the law of retribution was the strongest I have ever heard. As he stood there on the platform, giving us the evolution of John Brown, he filled one's ideal of the old Hebrew prophets. A career like that of Frederick Douglass is at once an honor and an inspiration to humanity. In such a man the kinship of all races is demonstrated."

⁂

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting Sunday the 24th, of the Herculean Club of Indianapolis; the committee reported the same being W. H. Jackson, Wm. Lewis and James Shelton:

"Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the universe to remove from our midst the Hon. Frederick Douglass, and as in all His dealings with the children of mankind we must acknowledge the value of His services for justice and righteousness; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Herculean Club, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High we do mourn the loss of one so great and honorable, who has been called from his labors to rest, that in the death of Hon Frederick Douglass the race is deprived of a member who was always active and zealous as a race man, ever ready to succor the needy and distressed of the race, prompt to advance the interest of his race and devoted to its welfare one who was wise in council, fearless in action and an honest upright man, whose virtues endeared him not only to his race, but to all his fellow men; and

"Resolved, That this club tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of the deceased; and

"Resolved, That the clubrooms be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days."

Short Speeches were also made by Messrs. Jackson, Bagby, Simns, Shelton and others.

⁂

A service in memory of Frederick Douglass was held Sunday night the 24th. in the Bullfinch street Church, Boston. Addresses were made by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, son of the noted Abolitionist; Rev, C. E. Eliot, pastor of the church; Butler Wilson and Henry B. Blackwell Mr Garrison, the chief speaker, reviewed the life of Douglass, giving his own boyhood reminiscences of the distinguished slave, who used often to visit his father's house, and in concluding paid an eloquent tribute to the worth and work of Douglass.

⁂

Police Captain Auld, of Baltimore, Md., has several letters written by the late Frederick Douglass to Mr. Hugh Auld, Capt. Auld's father. When a boy Douglass lived in the family of Mr. Auld. The Captain says:

"My mother taught him to read and write, and my father put him with the late William Gardner to learn ship caulking. He joined a debating society connected with the old Dallas Street Colored church, and there he gained a reputation at a debator. Capt. Auld has the original bill for Douglass given by Mr. Thomas Auld to Mr Hugh Auld. It is dated Oct 28, 1845 seven years after Douglass ran away, is signed by Wrighteon Johnson, justice of the peace, and the consideration was $500. Capt. Auld says this bill of sale was executed with the idea that Douglass could be recovered, although in England at the time. A letter written to Capt Auld's father, Oct. 4, 1857, and dated Rochester, N. Y., is as follows:

"'My heart tells me you are too noble to treat with indifference the request I am about to make It is twenty years since I ran away from you—or, rather, not from you, but from slavery. and since then I have often felt a strong desire to hold a little correspondence with you and to learn something of the position and prospects of your dear children. They were dear to me, and are still so; indeed, I feel nothing but kindness for you all. I love you, but hate slavery. Now, my dear sir, will you favor me by dropping me a line, telling me in what year I came to live with you on Aliceana street, the year the frigate was built by Mr. Beacham. The information is not for publication and shall not be published, We are all hastening where all distinctions are ended. Kindness to the humblest will not be unrewarded. Perhaps you heard that I have seen Miss Amanda that was, Mrs. Sears that is, and was treated kindly. Such is the fact. Gladly would I see you and Mrs. Auld, or Miss Sophia, as I used to call her. I could have lived with you during life in freedom, though I ran away from you so unceremoniously. I did not know how soon I might be sold. But I hate to talk about that. A line from you will find me.'"

⁂

On learning of the death of Hon. Frederick Douglass, Thursday, Feb. 21, '95, the faculty and students of Central Tennessee College assembled at the College Chapel and unanimously adopted the following resolutions, viz.:

Whereas, The hand of Divine Providence has removed from this world and the busy career of this life, Hon. Frederick Douglass, of Washington, D. C., and

Whereas, We, the students and faculty of Central Tennessee College, recognizing the irreparable loss sustained by the family and race of the deceased, and desiring to express our deep appreciation of the many and lasting obligations we owe to him by words and outward tokens, and desiring to extend our sincere condolence to the bereaved family; and

Whereas, His life and character have been such as deserves the highest emulation of young Americans; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we set apart a day upon which to commemorate the life and deeds of this illustrious American.

Resolved, That the school be suspended between the hours of 11 and 12 in honor of our deceased benefactor.

Resolved, That we tenderly condole with the family of our deceased citizen in this, their hour of trial and affliction, and devoutly commend them to Him who looks with compassion upon the widowed and fatherless.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and the various newspapers.

E. S. Foreman, Pres. of Com.
J. H. Brown, Secretary.

⁂

The officers of Shorter Chapel A. M. E. church of South Charleston, O., and citizens of the above named city adopted the following resolutions relative to the death of Douglass, ordered printed in The Freeman:

Whereas, The God of the Universe, in His blessed omniscience has permitted the exit of Frederick Douglass from this world of toil and care, responsibilities and accountabilities, to the cosmos, world of rest and peace, happiness and joy;

Whereas, Though the above is true, yet there are sad souls in family, state and nation, and even in the world at large, by reason of his exit; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned. with a countless number of other friends and sympathizers do hereby beg leave to extend to the family and to the race variety of which deceased was a member, and to the State and Nation in which he has been so often highly honored and esteemed in and out of public life, and to other countries and nations of people who immediately feel by affinity, if not by consanguinity, the true worth and eruditeness of the deceased orator, statesman, counsellor and Man, our most profound sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Douglass and the bereaved family, The Freeman of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Sentinel of South Charleston, O., for publication.

The will of the Lord be done. Signed:

Doctor S. Moten,	Joseph Reed,
Aaron Myers, Sr.,	Wm. Mitchell,
Jno. Steward,	Jno. White,
Wm. White,	Geo. Wheatly.

Coming Memorial Services.

A meeting preliminary to the holding of a Douglass Memorial service, was held at Simpson Chapel last Monday evening. Quite a number were present. Hon Geo L. Knox was selected chairman, Dr. S A. Furniss, secretary. A committee of arrangements, consisting of Rev L. M. Hagood, Mr Jefferson and Wm. M. Lewis, was appointed by the chairman to arrange a program. This committee selected the the following subjects, relative to the life of Mr. Douglass, for discussion: "As a Slave," Wm. Lewis; "As a Fugitive," Mrs. Lillian Thomas-Fox; 'As a Freedman," J. T. V. Hill; "As an Editor," Rev. J. W. Carr; "As a Diplomat," W. Allison Sweeney; "As an Author," Mrs. Landonia Williams; "As an Orator," Robert B. Bagby; "As a Politician," Geo L. Knox; "As a Citizen," Rev T. W. Henderson; "His Status with his Contemporaries," Dr. S. A Furniss; "Lessons from his Life," Rev. L M. Hagood An executive committee consisting of G L. Knox, Rev. L. M. Hagood and Dr. S. A. Furniss, was selected to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting.

The Coming Inter-State Oratorical Contest.

It is hoped that the colored people will turn out en masse Friday night March 8th, at English Opera House, and encourage the single member of the race who has achieved such a high distinction as to represent the State University of Bloomington, Ind, in the Inter-State Oratorical Contest Practice the college yell:

Gloriana! Franzipani! Indiana!
Kazoo! Kazoo! Kazoo! Kazoo!
I. U. Hurrah! I. U. Hurrah!
Hoopla! Hoopla!
State University!
'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!

Books Presented.

Miss Adah Harris, Principal, and her assistant, Miss Maude Lucas, of township school No. 5, located at our suburban neighbor, Shepardsville, recently made a gift to their school of fifteen choice volumes of the "Teachers' Reading Circle Books," for the instruction and benefit of the scholars. This generous gift, the nuclus it may be of a future Township library, is altogether a credit to the donors.

THE TOMB.

Frank Hilliard, son of Mr. and Mrs Hilliard, of 490 N. California street, arrived home from Chicago about three weeks ago sick with pneumonia, of which he died last Thursday, and was buried from the residence Saturday, the 23d. During his illness he received every attention that could possibly be rendered.

Literaray Club Organized.

A Literary club was organized last Tuesday night at the Ninth Presbyterian church. The next meeting will be held next Tuesday night. The officers of the club are: R B Bagby, president; Gabriel Jones, vice-president; Wm. Christy, treasurer; Wm Snowden, secretary.

CITY HAPPENINGS—PERONAL.

Best Cabinets at Bennett's only $1.00 a dozen.

Mrs. Kate Bazel is slowly improving.

Old papers for sale at The Freeman office.

For Fine Pictures go to Bennett's, East Washington street.

Miss Lizzie Cage, of Second street, is seriously ill.

Special price on best Cabinets at Bennett's only $1.00 per dozen—best come and sit now.

Howard Dickerson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., was in the city this week.

J. W. Smith, 13 Cooper street, who has been ill for the past week, is convalescing.

Miss Mamie Smith made quite a hit in "Au Revoir," last Friday night at Simpson Chapel.

"Doc." Bass, of Bloomington, Ind., is in the city, and will probably make this city his home.

The grandest event of the season will be the Herculean Extravaganza, at Bethel, Tuesday evening, April 2d

George Freeman died at 220 W. Sixth street, Monday. His father, Moses Freeman, lives at Atlanta, Ga

Arthur Webb Bryant, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Bryant, was buried last Sunday from Corinthian church.

W. H. Johnson was called to Owensboro, Ky., on account of the illness of his boy, and will return next Tuesday via. Mt. Vernon.

Try it just once, Dust of Sassafras! Every lady should own a box. The Nonpareil Tooth Powder and Breath Purifier. Nothing like it. Only 25 cents. Call or send to 321 North street or Freeman office. Mrs. S. M. Pugsley, manufacturer.

The "Spring of Music Quartette," composed of Messrs. Gibbs, Wright, Fred and Major Daniels, are taking part in the song service at Corinthian Baptist church each Sunday evening.

The famous Clay-Gist Hoosier Star Quartette, with Prof. Winston, the German comedian, and Miss E. Viola Gist, in the Herculean Extravaganza at Bethel A. M. E. church Tuesday, April 2d.

You can't be a pleasing gentleman if your teeth are dirty, and your breath foul. Try Dust of Sassafras, the king of teeth powders. Mrs. S. M. Pugsley, manufacturer, will submit it to you. Buy a box when she calls only 25 cents.

The Herculean Extravaganza, to be given at Vermont-street Bethel A. M. E. Church, Tuesday, April 2, will be one of the grandest events of the season. Over forty of the best artists of the city will take part. Don't fail to attend.

Did you know that W. D. Collins, W. H. Hunt, John Tolliver, Charles Pool, C. E. Winston, Wm. Cook and Clarence Harris all take part in the Herculean Extravaganza, at Bethel A. M. E Church, Tuesday, April 2.

The Dust of Sassafras for the teeth, gums and breath; have you tried it? Mrs. S. M. Pugsley, of our city, is the manufacturer and sole owner. Only 25 cents a box. One of Indianapolis' chief chemists declare it one of the finest preparations for the teeth and breath he has analyzed. Call at 321 North street, or The Freeman office for it.

The following well-known artists will take part in the Herculean Extravaganza: Miss Drusetta Dixon, Mrs. Anna Johnston, Miss Mary Broyles, Miss Emma Dell, Miss E. Viola Gist, Miss Mamie Clay and others. Vermont-street Bethel A. M. E Church, Tuesday, April 2.

HO, FOR THE SUNNY SOUTH!

Low Rate Excursion March 5th, Via., C. H. & D. Railroad.

'All eyes are turned to the "Sunny South." With the New England mills moving to "Dixie's land." with numerous iron foundries, factories and manufacturing plants migrating from the North to the South, the eyes of the astonished North are drawn to this favored country. On March 5th the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad will run one of its low rate excursions, at one fare for the round trip, to points in Alabama, Florida and Georgia. In these three States tickets will be sold to all points north and west of and including Augusta, Bonaire, Eufaula, Montgomery, River Junction; points in Kentucky south of and including Richmond, Junction City, Nortonsville, Elizabethtown, Louisiana, to New Orleans, and to points on the I. C. and Y. & M. V. R. Rs. To all points in Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee To points in Virginia, south of and including the line of the C. & O, through Gordonsville. For tickets and full information call on or address your nearest C. H & D. ticket agent, or address D. G. Edwards, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

"THE HAMITES,"

A New Race Book, by Prof. G. W. Barnett, with Cut of the Author.

Genealogical diagarm of Ham's children. Cush, Mizraim, Phut and Canaan, their sons and the tribal names of each, together with their locations, manners and customs and civilizations, brilliant persons and wonderful achievements, causes of race colors, how whole communities of white people were turned black, and noted Negroes mentioned in the Bible, etc. Rapid Sales! Price 20c Per Copy Postpaid. Send Money. Stamps will not be received. Preserve advertisement. Address,

G. B. Barnett,
Box 122, Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Ill.

Accidentally Shot.

Bristol, Tenn., Special.

Rev. E, Z. Goodman is sick. The revival has ended. R. D. Reed and Harry Taylor are sick. Mr. Win W. Ellis, accidentally shot Miss Fannie Silues on the 6th. She went home frame and at 6 o'clock died. The funeral took place at the Boblie church. The Odd Fellows will have their annual sermon preached March the 3rd. James Hugs is sick. Ben Dank has got the only barber shop in town. The Social Glen Club is progressing nicely. Mrs. Johnson Hendricks is very sick on Broad street.

Personal Mention.

Kuttawa, Ky., Special.

The Leaf Core Club gave an entertainment the 22nd inst Mrs. W. M. Bishop and Miss Hattie Silvey, of Providence Ky., are visiting this place this week. Prof. J. A. Smith was in from the country the 17th inst., and called on F. P. Harris.

Hot Springs, Ark., the Carlsbad of America.

On Feb. 17th the Iron Mountain railway put into service a new special train to Hot Springs. It will leave St. Louis Union Station at 8:30 p. m. daily, arriving at Hot Springs 12:30 the next noon. This train will be handsomely equipped with coaches, free reclining chair cars and Pullman sleepers. Hot Springs is constantly growing in popularity as a sanitarium for invalids, on account of the extraordinary curative properties of its waters, and also, as a fashionable winter resort, by reason of its delightful climate, beautiful scenery and excellent hotel accommodations. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free on application to Coke Alexander, District Passanger Agent, 7 Jackson Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

VALUABLE INFORMATION For Married Ladies, and especially those contemplating marriage. Reply with self-addressed stamped envelope.
DR. MINNIE SHAW, Shaw Station, Ill,
Mention The Freeman.

Have You Tried It? . . . .
Dust of Sassafras
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TEETH, BREATH, STOMACH.
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT A RIVAL!
Delightful,
Thorough,
Whitens the Teeth.
Heals the Gums,
Sweetens the Breath.
Tones the Stomach,
Arrests Decay.
No lady or gentlemen's toilet complete without it. Elegantly put up. Sent to any address, postage paid, for 25 cents. Address,
PUGSLEY DUST OF SASSAFRAS CO.,
127 Indiana Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

PAP'S STORES.
(Southwest cor. Illinois and Market.)

THE NEW WAY.

Unlaundered White Shirts
At 35c, at 50c, at 62½c, The best made, the most perfect fitting, the most comfortable, the most durable and the cheapest shirts for the money in the city.
Laundered White Shirts
At 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25
Laundered Fancy Shirts at 37½c, at 50c, at 69c, at 75c, at 89c, at $1, at $1.25.

THE OLD WAY.

PAP'S STORES
(Southwest Corner Illinois and Market.)

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166 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.
To My Colored Friends:
I have purchased the Granger Clothing Store, at 166 West Washington Street, and have moved from my former place,
93 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
I am carrying a complete line of
CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks, Valises and Handbags, and solicit your patronage. Come and see me. To each of my old customers, with every purchase, will be given a handsome present. Don't forget the place.
GRANGER CLOTHING STORE,
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Barbers' Coats, Butchers' Jackets, Bar Coats and Oversleeves a Specialty. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
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Always keeps on hand a first-class line of all articles of the very latest styles handled in this branch of business. Her prices are within the reach of all.
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299 N. MISSISSIPPI ST.
Everything neat and clean. Prompt attention. Your patronage solicited.

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All kinds of hair work, dressing hair, scalp treatment, done by a skilled artist. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Your patronage solicited.
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Shoes at Rock Bottom Prices.
Courteous Treatment to All.

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Is the only place in the city where clothes can be Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired for prices offered.
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Suffered for Years, but Reynolds' Tonic Cured Her.
I have been under treatment of doctors for four years. All failed to do me any good. I was recommended to use Reynolds' Tonic and Preparation, and found it to be just what it was recommended to be, and I recommend it to all suffering humanity.
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